Appendix 1.
Extracts pertinent to the Bahamas in facsimile of the travelogue written by P.H. Dorsett during the 1931-1932 plant hunting expedition to the Caribbean Islands and Guianas on board Utowana *(Dorsett, 1936). The document has been annotated, and notes are listed at the end of the facsimile. Report was finished on February 11, 1936 (see p. 864). Courtesy of US National Archives.*

4
[Vol. 74]

J170-206
Agri
1

ALLISON V. ARMOUR
AGRICULTURAL EXPEDITION
1931-1932

VOLUME 1

FOR THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WITH THE
YACHT UTOWANA

VISITING ISLANDS OF
THE

BRITISH WEST INDIES
ALSO
BRITISH AND DUTCH GUIANA.

Jordon Mott, Also Captain Williams and the crew.

After seeing Mr. Armour and learning his plans we will decide on our course of action, I am expecting, however, that we will get our supplies and equipment aboard tomorrow so as to be in readiness to pull out on Tuesday, December 29th,, in case Mr. Armour desires to do so.

Monday December 28, 1931.

Dr. and Mrs. David Fairchild and Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild [51.1] and I drove into Miami about eight this morning to meet the "Utowana". [51.2] She did not arrive and get docked until about 10 A. M. After the usual greetings arrangements were made to get our equipment and supplies aboard today. Dr. Fairchild has planned to take budwood of a number of Avocadoes and mangoes also a wardian case or two of a miscellaneous collection of rooted tropical plants for distribution to Botanical Gardens, Experiment Stations, etc. These we will also get aboard sometime today, or early in the morning.

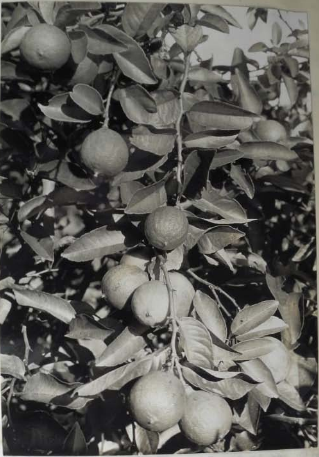
From the "Utowana" I went to Chapman Field [51.3] and arranged with Mr. Tom Fannell, who is in Charge of the Garden to get practically everything aboard today and to finish up early in the morning. I will stay on the yacht tonight and in the morning Dr. Fairchild will come up after me and we will make some pictures at his home place in Coconut Grove [51.4] which he is extremely anxious to get at this time.

We succeeded in getting the greater part of our material aboard during the afternoon and will fin- the balance in the morning, in time to pull out by noon in case they desire to go at that time.

Tuesday, December 29, 1931.

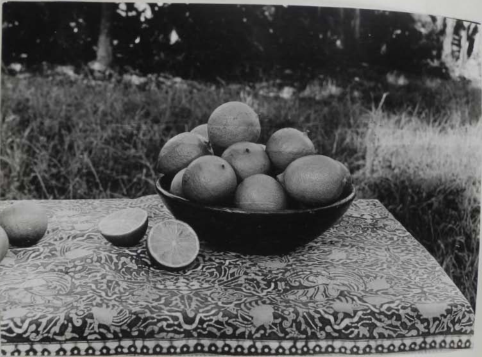
I was up early and about 7 had breakfast aboard and then got my camera and things in shape so that I will be ready when Dr. Fairchild gets here for I imagin that it will take some little time to make the pictures that he wants to get.

Dr. Fairchild arrived at the yacht about 8 o'clock and shortly thereafter I had the 5 X 7 camera , films etc. in the car and we drove back to his home at Coconut grove and made the following pictures.



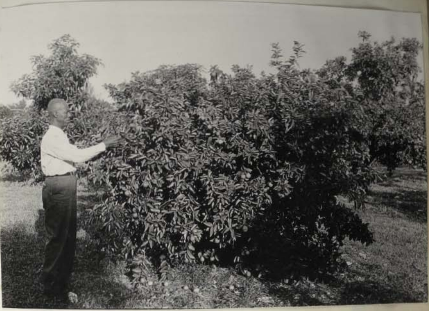
Negative # 57628. Citrus sp. "Lemolime" or Parine lime. Tree growing on the place of Dr. David Fairchild at #4013 Douglas Road, Coconut Grove, Florida.

This is a hybrid between the lemon and the lime. It was made by Mr. Savage at Eustis, Fla. A nearby view of a fruiting branch. Note by Dr. Fairchild. "The fruit is unusually small, because of the fact that the tree has borne constantly for 12 to 14 months"; They are about one half natural size.

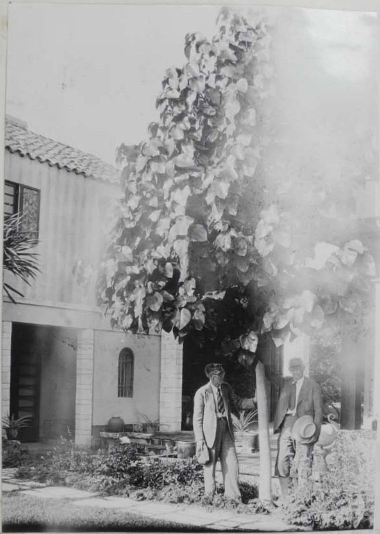


Negative #57629. Citrus sp. "Lemolime" or Perrine lemon. See picture #57628.

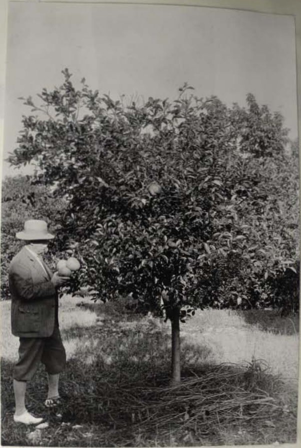
This is a nearby view of a bowl of the fruit wi with one in the foreground which has been halved. The view shows, quite well, the interesting and peculiar characteristic features of the fruit. Dec. 29, 1931.



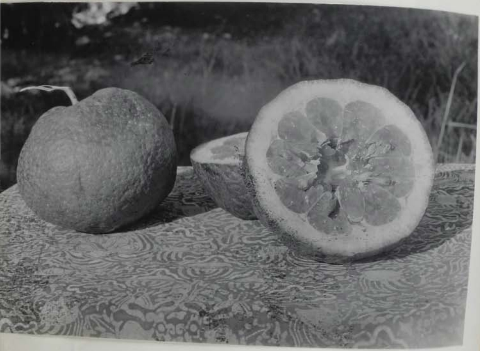
Negative # 57630. Citrus sp. "Lemolime" or Perrine lime. A nearby view of the "Lemolime" tree on Dr. Fairchild's place at 4013 Douglas Road, Coconut Grove, Florida. Picture made Dec. 29, 1931 This is the tree from which the fruit shown in picture # 57629 was gathered as well as the one bearing the fruiting branches shown in picture #57628.



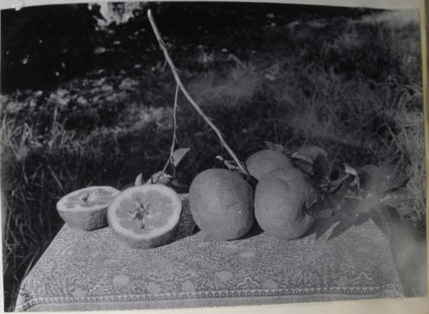
Negative #57631. Hernandia sonora.
A poor picture of a seedling tree, the seed of which was secured by Dr. Fairchild and Dorsett at Sabang, the North tip of Sumatra in 1926. January. It is now 5 years old and shows how one can introduce seeds that will make trees, under which one can stand in 5 years time.



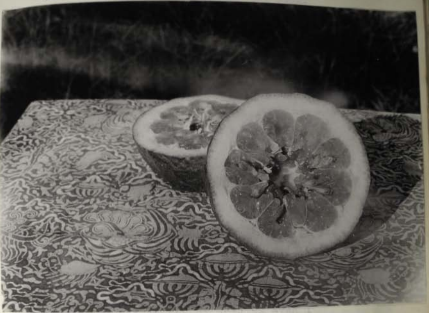
Negative number 57632. Citrus sp. Hybred. S.P.I.#
37804 or 40917. "Alamoen" This picture was made at
Dr. Fairchild's home place, 4013 Douglas Road, Coconut
Grove, Fla. Dec. 29, 1931. Following notes by the Dr.
"Tree grown from seed sent me from Chico, Calif-
ornia. I do not know which S.P.I. # it is but have
supposed the tree tq be of #37804 which is Rovers
original introduction." Later note, "After seeing the
"Alamoen" in ~~SHMATRA~~ Surinam, I am more than ever
interested in its fruit."



Negative #57633. Citrus sp. "Alamoen". A near-by view of a whole and sectioned fruit of this citrus fruit obtained from the tree shown in picture #57632 on Dr. David Fairchild's home place at 4013 Douglas Road, Coconut Grove, Fla. The picture was made on the morning of December 29, 1931.



Negative #57634, Citrus sp. "Alamoen" Grape-fruit a nearby picture of a fruiting branch and a halved fruit. These specimens which were photographed the morning of December 29, 1931 were picked from the tree on Dr. Fairchild's place, The "Kampong" 4013 Douglas Road, Coconut Grove, Fla. See picture #57632 for Dr. Fairchild's notes regarding this introduction.



Negative #57636. Citrus sp. "Alamoen" grapefruit. A nearby picture of one of the "Alamoen" grapefruits cut in half. This fruit is from the tree on Dr. Fairchild's home place which is shown in picture, #37632 which see. Note by Dr. Fairchild. This is "The first good fruit of the Alamoen to ripen in Fla. The original material was sent in by Mr. Rohrer from Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana".

60b

C O P Y

December 29, 1931.

Yacht Utowana,
Miami, Florida.

Mr. Knowles A Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I arrived safe and sound Sunday morning December 27th., and was met by Dr. Fairchild. Mr. Armour and the "Utowana" got in betwwen 9 and 10 o'clock Monday morning.

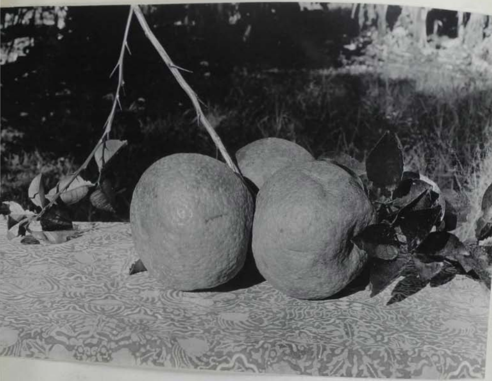
All of our supplies and equipment are aboard and the Fairchild's and Messrs, Loomis 60b.1
60b.2 and Toy will come aboard tomorrow morning and about 10 A. M., if all goes as planned we will be off for the West Indies and the Guianas.

I wish that you were one of the party for I think we are going to have a wonderful cruise and I trust that we will be successful in getting a lot of interesting and valuable plant material, as well as a lot of nice photographs and a lot of herbarium specimens.

I have written to Joe concerning any official or personal mail to come from the Office to me.

Wishing Mrs. Ryerson and you a most Happy and Prosperous New Year, I remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) P./ H/ Dorsett,
Senior Horticulturist,
(Agricultural Explorer)



Negative #57635. Citrus sp. "Alamoen" Grapefruit. A somewhat closer view of the 3 fruit on a branch shown in picture #57634. Picture taken at Dr. Fairchild's home on December 29, 1931. See previous picture also that under #57632 where notes by Dr. Fairchild are to be found.

COPY

Yacht Utowana.
Miami, Florida.
December 29, 1931.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Administrative Assistant,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I arrived here safe and sound at 6.30 Sunday morning and was met at the station by Dr. Fairchild. We drove direct to his home in Coconut Grove and after breakfast we drove down to Chapman Field. There is a great change for the better there since my last visit and the boys are to be congratulated for what they have accomplished.

The 5 official trunks and all the other supplies and equipment are here and aboard. Many many thanksfor your good work in bringing this about. The yacht arrived between 9 and 10 Monday morning and I have spent every night since then on her. All of the supplies and equipment are aboard and practically put away. Mr. Loomis, Mr. Toy and the Fairchild's come aboard in the morning and if all goes as planned we weigh anchor and pull out of here about 10 tomorrow morning. We are going to have a great trip and I sure wish that you were one of the party. Joy is here but thus far we have not been able to see each other. I made 24 pictures this morning for Dr, Fairchild, they have been developed and are about dry. Out of the 24 exposures I got 19 very good pictures.

In regard to correspondence in case I am written to. officially, or personally for that matter, Mr. Armour suggests that all first class mail be addressed as follows. P. H. Dorsett ℅ Allison V. Armour, 375 Park Avenue, New York City, New Youk. He will arrange to have it sent from there with his mail, by air mail. I suggest all letters be written on this paper and that no Bulky mail be sent unless it is absolutely essential.

Kind regards and best wishes for a most Happy a and Prosperous New Year for you and yours. Thanks for your many kindnesses.

As always sincerely yours,

(Signed) P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

The Miami Herald -
Dec 27-1931

FOR TEN YEARS IN
NG AND CIRCULATION
MIAMI TERRITORY

—PRICE FIVE CENTS

TROPIC PLANTS TO BE SOUGHT ON EXPEDITION

Allison Armour Arrives On Yacht To Prepare For Cruise

PARTY TO LEAVE HERE TOMORROW

Experts Will Visit West Indies, Bahamas and Guianas

Allison V. Armour, New York City, arrived in Miami yesterday aboard his 230-foot yacht Utowana, preparatory to a West Indian exploration for plants which can be introduced in Florida and other Southern states. He has a commission from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, division of foreign plant introduction.

Four plant experts, Dr. David Fairchild of Coconut Grove; his associate, P. Howard Dorsett, who recently returned from three years' exploration in China; Harold Loomis, rubber, cotton and tropical plant investigator at Chapman Field, Miami, and J. H. Toy of the Florida state experimental station, Homestead, have been detailed to accompany Mr. Armour on the trip which is expected to take them to the Bahamas, West Indies and Guianas during the next three months. They are scheduled to leave Miami tomorrow morning.

They will look especially for new cottons, palms for commercial exploitation, shade trees, ornamental vines, fruit and vegetables and other plants which may be adapted to the Southern states. New forage and cover crops also will be sought.

"We must get new things in south Florida," Dr. Fairchild said. "Whatever is best adapted to this country ought to be planted here."

Much of the new introductions acquired on this expedition will be propagated at the United States government experimental station at Chapman Field.

Instruments, cameras, books, microscopes, seeds and plants from Chapman Field will be taken aboard the yacht today. The seeds and plants will be distributed at the various places where stops are made in exchange for the foreign plants. Some of these plants were propagated from specimens obtained on Mr. Armour's expedition on the African west coast several years ago.

This is the ninth expedition of similar nature to be made since 1924 by Mr. Armour aboard the yacht, which has been outfitted with a laboratory and special equipment for the care of the plants and tropical seeds which are gathered.

One of these expeditions was through the Mediterranean region where the effects of the fruit fly's ravages were studied and this knowledge applied in the successful eradication war waged by the government in Florida groves.

Two expeditions were made to the West Indies, Honduras and Panama, one to the Canary islands, one to the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean, one to Ceylon and Sumatra, one to the west coast of Africa and one on the west coast of Mexico.

Dr. Fairchild will be accompanied by Mrs. Fairchild and their daughter, Nancy Belle Fairchild, who will be guests of Mr. Armour. Jordan Mott of New York also is a guest.

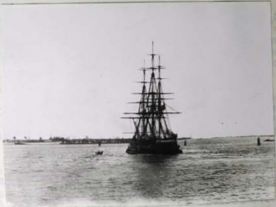
The Utowana, formerly known as the Svealand, was built in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1927, as a cargo ship. It has a beam of 34 feet.

Today Mr. Tom Fennell handed me the following request for ORCHIDS.

Wanted	Habitat	Not wanted.
Cattleya aurea	Costa Rica.	(Unless especially fine varieties) Cattleyas Mossiae, Mendelii, Gigas, Trianae, Labiata, Percivaliana, Gaskelliana, Bowrinhiana, Skinneri, Intermedie, Granulosa.
Dowiana	" "	
Rex	Peru.	
Maxima	Venezuela.	
Warneri	Brazil.	
Violacea	N. S. Amer.	
Odontoglossums	(All species found lower than 3 to 4000' elevation. Don't think you'll find many.	High altitude sp.
Sobralia spp.	Cent. & S. Am.	
Phaius spp.	Bot. Gar's E. Ind.	P. Grandifolius (P. tankervillae)
Cyrtopodium andersonii	Trinidad, Martinique.	C. Punctatum
" " woodfordii	"	
" " spp One or two others	Tropical Am. "	
Catasetum spp. 50 to 60 spp.	" "	
Congora spp. 20 to 25 spp.	" "	
Vanilla spp. About 20 spp.	" "	V.planifolia.
Dendrobium spp. About 600 spp.	East Indies Bot, Gd's.	D.bigibbum, crysanthum, dearii, farmerii, moschatum, pierardii, nobile, phalaenopsis, superbiens, wardianum.
Inopsis spp. About 10 spp.	Am. tropics.	

Oncidum spp. About 300 spp., or more.	Trop. Am.	O. altissimum, incurvum, leucochilum luridum, spacelatum, spendidum, vericosum.
Broughtonia spp. (2 or 3 spp) (Want B. sanguinea especially).	West Indies.	
Epidendrum spp About 500 spp.	Trop Am.	E. ciliare, cochleatum, radicans, tempense.
Laelia spp. About 30 spp.	" "	L. anceps.
Schomburikia spp. About 15 spp.	" "	S. tibicinus, undulata.

Any other interesting orchids. Also Brassia candata or any other Brassias you can get. Very interesting flowers.



Negative #57637. A snapshot of the "Constitution" which today pulled out, or rather was being towed out of Miami Harbor. Taken from the deck of the yacht Utowana at her pier in the harbor of Miami, Fla. Dec. 29, 1933

"An American frigate of 44 guns, launched Sept. 20, 1797, which became renowned in the suppression of Barbari pirates and for her many victories in the War of 1812, and was the subject of O. W. Holme's poem Old Ironsides, under the influence if which she has been retained in the navy. She captured the British frigate "Guerriere" off Cape Race, Aug. 19, 1812 in an action which lasted 30, minuits.

Saturday, December 30, 1931.

Up early this morning and after breakfast I gave attention to things aboard to see that nothing we should get aboard here was being over looked, and as far as I can see everything is o.k.

Dr. Fairchild and family, Loomis and Toy came aboard about 9 o'clock. Friends from Miami, Coconut Grove and Chapman Field were on hand to wish us a "Bon Voyage" and the best of success and good luck.

At 11 P. M. the limes which made us fast to the dock were loosened & we headed out of the harbor of Miami, Fla. en route for Nassau the capital of New Providence, one of the Bahama group of islands, our first port of call.

The sky was over-cast and quite a strong wind was blowing and as a result when we got well out to sea the good ship rolled quite a bit and practically all of the expedition party were soon feeling a little faint and weak in the knees. By lunch time Loomis, Toy and Dorsett retired to their cabins to try and stave off what appeared a case of sea sickness. As a result of the conditions little of nothing, in the way of work was accomplished throughout the remainder of the day. However, to the surprise on all, especially those who about noon and a little later were feeling a little squamish, justice was done to a nice dinner served at about 7 P. M. After dinner we spent a pleasant evening in talking over and outlinig what we will do after getting ashore in Nassau tomorrow.

About 10 o'clock practically all of the members of the expedition party retired so as to get a good night sleep and be rested and ready for a good days work asore tomorrow, for we are due to arrive in the harbor of Nassau at about 9 A. M. tomorrow morning.

December 31, 1931

We were all up early this mornig so as not to miss anything of beauty and interest before or after reaching the Island of New Providence and entering the harbor of Nassau.

Nassau the capital of the island is a city of some 15,000 population and dates back to the year 1729. Shortly after breakfast we hove in sight of the Island of New Providence and by 9 A. M. we were anchored in the harbor. The going in was fascinating and beautiful. The city is on a coral strand which rises gently from the waters edge and is wonderfully attractive and beautiful, especially to those of us who have only recently left the wintery north.

From the approach to the city from the sea, it has been discribed as follows.

"The ocean of deep sapphire suddenly changes to a lagoon of emerald green surrounded by shores of snow-white coral sand. Beyond, the white limestone houses of the town, intermingled with groves of graceful palms, and half concealed by gorgeous Poincianas, rise on a gentle slope against a sky of purest blue; and again, as one strolls along the clean white streets, a surprise is in store at every turn; now it is the graceful drooping bells of the Datura, a little later the delicate perfume from a hedge of Oleanders, in the distance the brilliant crown of a Poinciana; and in almost every garden the Bougainvillea can be seen in all its glory".

We got ashore about 10 o'clock and after meeting Dr. [68.1] Albury we went through the market to see what we could find in the way of fruits and vegetables. The market is on Bay St. and while rather small it was attractive and extremely interesting.

The following is a list of the fruits and vegetables we noticed displayed in the market for sale today.

Fruits

Tomatoes,
Oranges.
Papays.
Grape-fruit.
Lemons.
Bananas.
Apples.
Watermellons.
Sugar apples.
Soursop..
Bird plum.

Vegetables.

Tomatoes.
Okra.
Spinich.
Peppers, in var.
Beets.
Carrots.
Turnips.
Cabbage.
Onions.
Beans, (fresh and dry)
Potatoes, white.
Potatoes, sweet.
Yams, (in var)
Squash.
Lima beans.
Ginger.
Parsley.
Lettuce.
Chayotes.
Pigeon peas.
Egg plant.

December 31. 1931.

After a hurrid trip through the market we secured a car and drove to the home of Dr. C. S. Dolley, some little distance to the West of Nassau and right on the waters edge, in many respects a most beautiful location and they have a most wonderful and attarctive home.

Dr. Dalley is an old time friend of Dr. Fairchild and apparently they were delighated to see and again be with each other. The Dr. has lived in Nassau for many years and is exceptionally well posted concerning the Island of New Providence as well as the other islands of the Bahama group. The Dr. is a plant lover and has a very nice collection of plants about his home. Dr. Fairchild was especiall interested in one

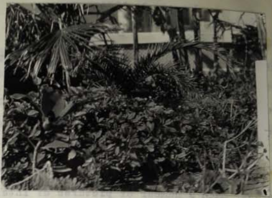
which Dr. Dalley secured from the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Suppoedly under S.P.I.# 18184, (But apparently this is incorrect). The plant withstood a bad dose of salt spray, in a recent storm, much better than roses and an number of other plants.

The two pictures which appear at the end of notes made on this date show two different views of this introduction, which at this time is in very good condition. Dr. Fairchild can no doubt idehtify the plant.

After spending some little time with the Dr. and Mrs. Dolley they and Dr. Albury took us for a drive over the Island.

The distance from Miami, Fla. to Nassau on the Island of New Provedence is given as 185 miles and only about 2 hours ride by air plane from there. The i island is something like 12 miles wide and 22 miles long, and for the most part is of coral rock formation. Our drive during the evening pretty well covered the island and from our observations we were not very favorably impressed regarding its prosperity. We were told that Pigeon Peas is one of the most important food crops produced on the island. They are extensively used both as a green and dry vegetable. The Sapodilla is one their most abundant and important fruits.

Negative # 57638,
A nearby view of one of the plants of which stood a very severe drenching of salt spray in a recent storm and is today in better shape than any of the surounding plants. For a somewhat different view of this introduction see picture #75639. Both of these pictures were taken today.



Negative #57639.

A somewhat different view of plants of the same as those shown in the previous picture. The leaves for the most part were nice and green while many of the leaves on neighboring plants in the yard were brown or entirely dead from the effects of the salt spray.

We were advised that at 12 midnight the "Old Year" will be rung and whistled out. This is not unlike what happens in the United States.

It was midnight when I finished writing up my days notes and observations and in the midst of the noise of the bells and the numerous whistles blowing ashore Mr. Jordan Mott stepped into my cabin, just across the passage way from his and greeted me with a Happy New Year. He is a great character and a most genial and extremely interesting gentleman.

January 1, 1934.

Dr. Fairchild, Messrs Loomis, Toy and Dorsett got ashore about 9 in the morning and shortly thereafter met Messrs Lawrence and Langlois 72.1 with whom we spent the greater part of the day. We visited a number of p private places with beautiful gardens and saw a considerable portion of the island.

During the days explorations we saw many things of interest, made a number of pictures of interesting plants and scenes, these will be found at the close of todays notes.

During our ramble over the island we saw two trees of Sesbania grandiflora. 72.2 They were in bloom and seeing them here recalled to mind our experience and observations concerning this plant in Ceylon where we found the natives using the large blooms as a vegetable. We were told that the flowers are used in that way here but not to any very great extent. We were also told that the pink flowered variety occurs on the island but that it is not so abundant as the white flowered one.

72.3 We observed the killing effect of the Coconut "Bud rot" in a number of places on the island and secured a few very good pictures of both healthy and diseased and killed trees. In so far as we could learn no systematic and concerted action is being made here to control or eradicate this serious disease.

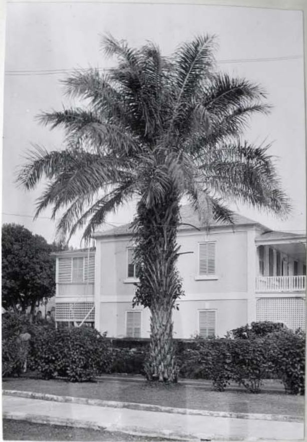
January 1, 1932.

About 4.30 in the afternoon the party, including Mrs. Fairchild and Miss Nancy Bell Fairchild, and the Dr. also Mr. Armour and Messrs Dr. Dolley, Lawarnce, Loomis, Toy and Dorsett injoyed a treat. They went in a glass bottom boat and inspected the Sea-gardens, some little distance to the South/-east of Nassau. The under-water plant life as well as the animal life was abundant, and extremely interesting and is well worth the time of any one to look it over. It is quite similar to that to be seen at Santa Cata-lina Island, one of the Santa Barbara group,off Los Angeles, Cal, and no doubt in many other parts of the country and the world. This under-water garden like that at Santa Cata-lina island is most beautiful and extremely interesting. There were several showers during the day but they did not last long and we were not very much discommoded on account of them.

Today we saw vast areas of, what is known, locally as "Jumbe" beans, Leucaena glauca 73.1, growing wild. It is said to be naturalized, having, at some remote time, been introduced from India, for forage. Sheep, goats and cattle are said to thrive on the dry beans, produced in great abundance. However, horses donkeys, and mules which feed upon this plant, as a rule,shed the long hair of their mane and tail and in some instances their hoofs. Hogs feeding upon the beans sometimes loose their hoofs. Dr. Dolley, in his discussion with us of these interesting and peculiar effects, expressed the opinion that the trouble is probably due to a disease which effects the beans, rather than to the beans themseves. We secured samples of some of the beans showin the effects of a fungus disease and sent them into the office at Washington for examination. They went forward under the A, V. A. Ag. E. #2552. It would appear that there is some selective poison or principle in the beans which affect horses, donkeys, mules and sometimes hogs but which is inactive in the case of cattle, sheep and goats; at least they are said to thrive and grow fat on the beans. The effect of "Jumbe" beans when fed to horses, donkeys, mules and sometimes hogs, in causing the loss of long hair and hoofs, is noted in a publication, entitled, The Bahama Islands, pp 414-415, by Geo, Burbank Shattuck. The Johns Hopkins Press. The McMillon Co. We hope to get pictures showing the effect of the beans on animals, especially, horses, donkeys and mules, which have lost the long hair from their tails and manes , before we leave Nassau.

The following pictures, made today on the island of New Providence, in and out of, the city of Nassau will serve to give some idea of the activities of the expedition party upon its first day ashore.

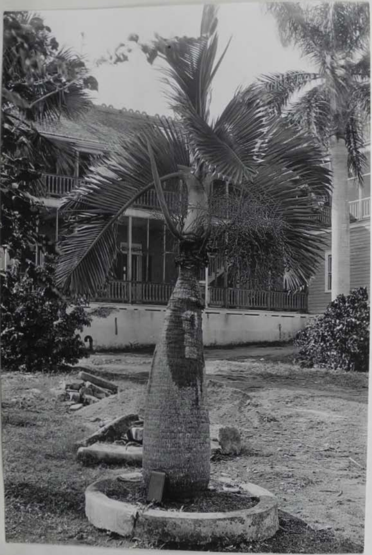
January 1, 1932.



75.1
Negative #57640. *Elaeis guineensis*, Oil palm.
A good specimen plant, in the front yard of the home of
75.2 Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Currie, S. S. Agent, Nassau, N. P.

Mr. Currie said his wifes uncle, Judge Raymond Menendez sent the seed from which this tree was grown 25 years ago. This appears to be one of the common varities of this species of palm. It has withstood 4 hurricans uninjured. The tree is in bearing and there are a few old, dead seed about the base of the palm.

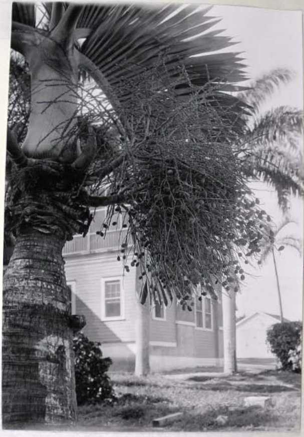
January 1, 1932.



76.1

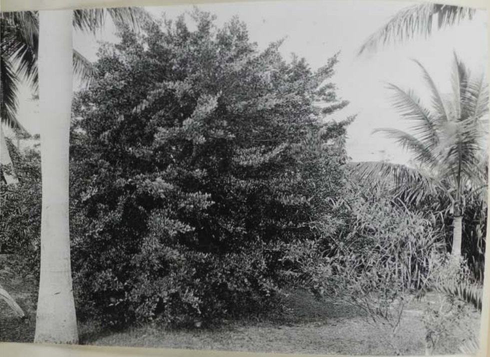
Negative #57641. Hyophorbe sp. A nearby view of an interesting and probably a new species, growing in the Hospital grounds at Nassau, N. P. The seed from which this tree was grown is said to have come from somewhere in India. Seed were secured and given #2555 and these will go forward to Washington in the first consignment of the A. V. A. Expedition.

January 1, 1932.



Negative 357642. Hyophorbe sp. A. V. A. A. Ex. Anearby view of a portion of the trunk of the tree shown in picture #57641. The view also shown very nicely fruiting clusters. The seed secured were given #2555 and will go forward to Washington under that number.

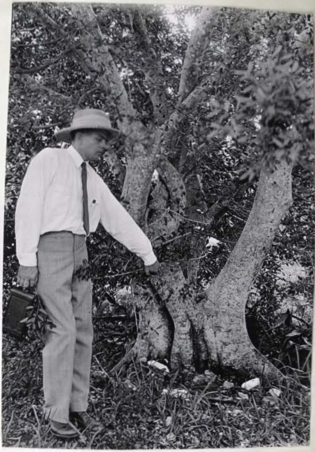
January 1, 1932.



78.1

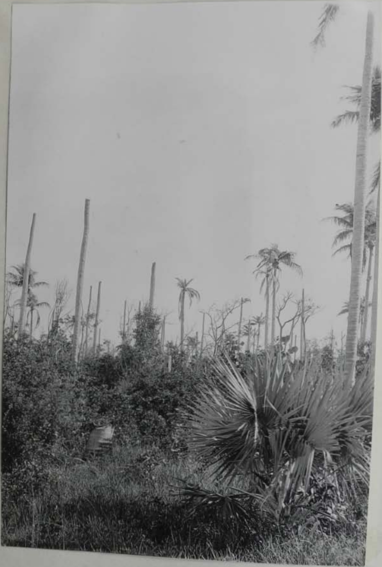
Negative #57643. Ficus jacquinifolia. A. V.
A. Agr. Expedition, A fine specimen plant of a small-
leaved, small-fruited fig at the home place of Mr. A.
Langlois, Nassau, N. P. Bahama Islands. Seed and her-
barium specimen were secured from this tree for trial
in southern Florida and southern California. They we-
re given #2553. This is one of the 3 species of figs
native to the Bahamas and appears not to have introdu-
ced into the United States. It is a handsome and att-
ractive tree which will no doubt prove to be valuable
for lawn and park planting and it may also make a good
street tree.

January 1, 1932.



Negative #57644. Ficus jacquinifolia. A.V.A.Agr.Exp. Mr. Harold Loomis, one of the members of the expedition party is standing near the trunk of the fig tree shown in picture #57643. The bark of this tree is of a grayish-white color and this with the small deep green leaves adds materially to the beauty and attractiveness of the plant. Seed, cuttings and herbarium specimens secured and given number 2553.

January 1, 1932.

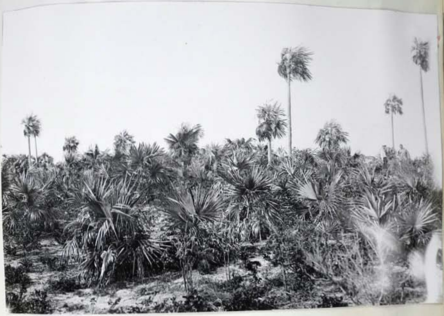


Negative #57645. *Cocus nucifera*, Cocoanut palms in their native habitat on the island of New Providence, Bahama Islands. A.V.A.Agr. Exp.

These trees are along the Eastern drive on the island and some little distance out from Nassau.

This view shows very well the general appear-
ance of the region and also the havoc being wrought
80.1 on the coconut palms by the "Bud disease". Every
possible precaution should be taken by those in auth-
ority over such matters in the United States to guard
against this disease getting into the coconut palms
in South Florida.

January 1, 1932.

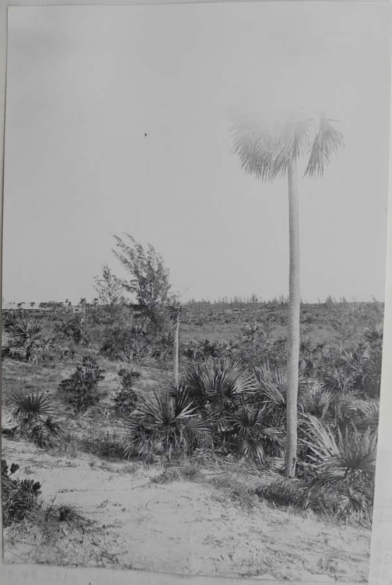


81.1

Negative #57646. Cocothrinax argentia. Small and larger "Silver thatch palms, in the wild on the island of New Providence, Bahamas. A.V.A, Agr. Exp.

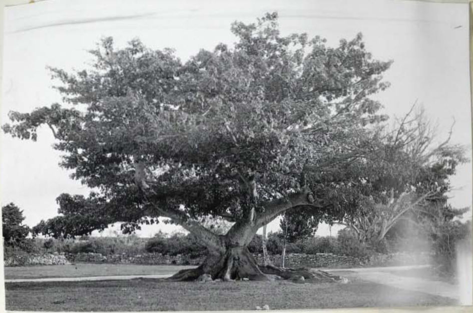
This view is along the eastern drive of the island some little distance out from Nassau. We were unable to find either seed or small enough plants for collecting for shipment to Washington. We hope to find this species on other islands at which we will call and no doubt before we get through, will be able to secure seed. This is a good ornamental.

January 1, 1932.



Negative # 57647. *Cocothrinax argentea.* (Ladd) Sargent. A. V. A., Agr. Exp. This picture was made to show young palms and a nearby view of a nice specimen of fairly good size.. It shows all that was intended to be shown, except the light striking out of the top of the nice specimen plant at the extreme right of the picture, which is unfortunate and practically spoils the picture.

January 1, 1932.



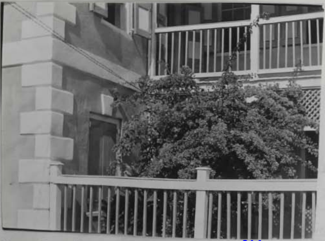
83.1

Negative #57648. *Ceiba pentandra*. Silk Cotton tree in the outskirts of Nassau, N. P. This is a fine large, low-headed specimen with quite large buttresses.

Note by Dr. Fairchild. "This specimen shows typical excessive buttresses formed by the roots that spread out over the almost solid oolitic lime stone rock. It is the same species as the ordinary Ceiba pentandra of Cuba, which when growing on good soil forms only moderate butteresses".

January 1, 1932.

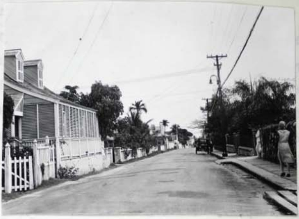
Negative #57649. Land and water scape. A.V.A. Agr. Exp. View from the deck of the yacht Utowana of a portion of the water front of the South side of Hog Island, almost directly across from Nassau



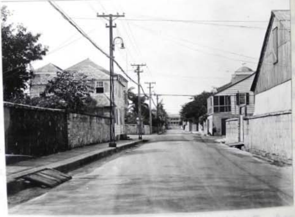
84.1

Negative #57650. Bougainvillea sp. A.V.A., Agr. Exp. A fine specimen plant which was loaded with fine, large, dark purple flowers. It was in a private yard on one of the residential streets of the City of Nassau and was exceedingly beautiful and attractive.

January 1, 1932.



Negative #57651. A.V.A.,Agr. Exp.
View along one of the residential streets in Nassau, New Providence.. The next picture is in the other direction on the same street and from almost identically the same location. The two pictures give a pretty good impression of the general appearance of such a street in Nassau.



Negative #57652. A.V.A.,Agr.Exp.
This street seen is on the same street as that shown in the preceeding street but in the opposite direction.

January 2, 1932.

All went ashore today but Dorsett,& Toy remained aboard to catch up with some of the notes and other work which has gotten somewhat behind and realy must be kept up for on a trip of this kind each day, especially when the Utowana is at anchor, brings its own work and responsibilities. I, (Dorsett) plan to keep my field notes as neary up to date as possible and also to divelop each night the pictures made during that day, by so doing I will not only be able to know what pictures I get but also prevent any possible loss on account of not developing the films until I return to Washington.

January 3, 1932.

The morning was fine and everything points to its going to be a fine day. About 9 o'clock Dr. Fairchild, Messrs Loomis, Toy and Dorsett went ashore. We were met by Mr. D. Lawrence 86.1 who took us in his car to visit a number of interesting sections of the island. We looked up a number of Bread Fruit trees, Artocarpus incisa 86.2, but were not successful in finding any, either in flower or fruit. Mr. Lawrence showed us a young Bread Fruit which he said bears seedless fruit. we secured some terminal shoot cuttings which we will try to root in a wardian case aboard. We also got several root cuttings, these we will also try to grow in a wardian 86.3 case aboard ship.

January 3, 1932.

We caught a few interesting butterflies for Dr. Fairchild's son Graham[87.1] and Mr. Loomis, who is interested in and an authority on Myriapods secured specimens of three species.

During the days explorations we saw quite a number of, so called "Jumbie" Bean horses, mules and donkeys and secured a fairly good picture of a horse which Dr. Fairchild inspected at close range.

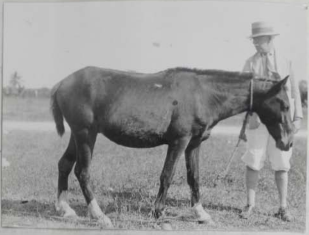
Mr. Fisher[87.2] the local American Consul and his wife were aboard for mid-day lunch. The guests left rather early after lunch and about 4.00 P.M. we weighed anchor and steamed out of the harbor of Nassau en route Cat Island where we are due to arrive between 8 or 10 tomorrow morning. On the way out we made a couple of panorama pictures . One shortly after getting under way and the other further out. The latter shows a large commercial passenger steamer heading her way in to Nassau and in the background the light house and beyond the City of Nassau.

It has been a glorious day and we have had a most interesting and wonderful time. The pictures made today follow.

Today history was made in Foreign Plant Introduction for, in so far as we are aware, the first Air Mail shipment of seeds and other plant propagating material went forward to Washington. All feel proud of having had a part in this important event. Alist of the air and regular post shipments will appear at the end of the report, together with such of the Pan American Airways Inc. Bills of Lading I secured. See 90

Changed our mind lists will be with [illegible]

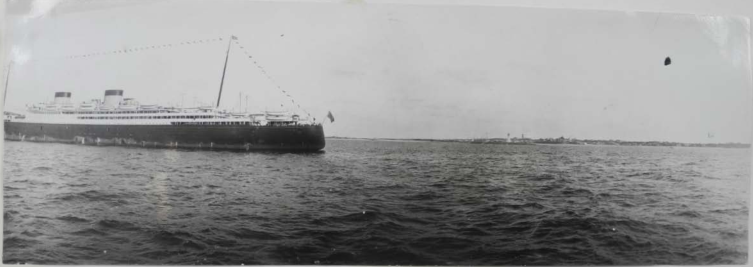
January 3, 1932.



Negative #57653. A fairly nearby view which shows Dr. David Fairchild looking a "Jumbie" bean horse over. The horse with the exception of his mane and tail from which all of the long hairs have follen, appears to be in very good condition. This sure is a most peculiar and interesting phenomonon which should receive scientific attention.

Parcel post package #1 for air mail express contained A.V.A. #2564, Cuttings of "John D. Mott" Casava or Manihot, The parcel was sent by Air Mail Express from Nassau, New Providence.

Negative #57654. Sea and land scape - View made from the deck of the yacht Utowana as she headed out of the harbor of Nassau - N.P. en route to Cat Island - It shows the water front of the city and also a large part of the city proper. A.V.A. Agr. Exp-



Negative number 57655. Panoramic View from the aft deck of the yacht Utowana after getting pretty well out to sea - At the left is a large commercial passenger steamer headed perhaps for Nassau - In the background is the light house and city of Nassau. A.V.A., Agr. Exp.

January4, 1932

Shortly after landing we met a Mr. Brown,[91.1] the horticulturist and one of the more important men on the island and we were fortunate to get in touch with him for he gave us considerable information relative to the inhabitants and the conditions and activities on the island.

Mr. Brown told us that at one time they produced considerable sisla but that now the price was too low to justify its being grown and that tomatoes had taken its place. He also told us that at one time cascarilla[91.2] bark production was of commercial importance but is now not worthwhile. The growing of pineapple, which at one time was quite profitable has been discontinued. Cassava, corn, pigeon peas and beans, (A white pole bean which is very similar to the lima bean) are some of the more important food crops now being produced on the island.

We spent a very pleasant and interesting afternoon on the island and secured seed of a few interesting plants, also a few myriapods, and zological specimens and made a few pictures.

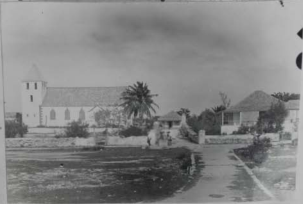
While ashore we were told that we were the first real visitors to the island in three years. This might be a good place to spend a quiet vacation, for one surely would be out of touch with the world and there would be little if anything to detract from the quietude of the place or the solitude of the individual.

January 4, 1932.

When we returned to the yacht we learned that Mr. Armour and the captain had decided, on account of the likelyhood of again getting aground if they tried to get away in the dark, that we would lie at anchor where we were and get out in the morning when we could see and use the lead and line. We were about 45 minuits in making the run run from the dock at Arthur Town back to the Utowana.

Dr. Fairchild put a small snake and a small lizard we captured on the island in the same vile for safe keeping. After returning to the yacht he took the bottle out of the carrying bag and was surprised to find that the snake was the only thing in sight but from appearances both specimens were in the bottle but the lizard was inside of the snake.

The pictures made today on Cat Island follow.



Negative 57656. Landscape, View in Arthur Town Cat Island. Note the clean and nice appearance of the pl

January 4, 1932.

At 7.30 in the morning it looked as though we were going to have a fine day for at that time it was clear and bright and conditions in general were good.

By about 9.00 A.M. we were in sight of Cat Island, renown in history as the island on which Christopher Columbus first landed in this hemisphere, October 12, 19 1492. As there is no harbor or charted course to Arthur Town, the principle village on the island, we were feeling our way, by sight as well as by lead and line to get in fairly close to the island when we scraped heavily on a carol reef. Fortunately we were not stuck and Captain Williams and Mr. Armour soon had the yacht backed off and slowly worked her about until we were in 3 or 4 fathoms of water and then cast anchor. Shortly after this we observed a small sail boat on her way in our direction and assuming that they were heading for us it was decided to await the sailing craft's arrival so that we would know better what action to take and just how best to proceed. It was about 11 o'clock A. M. when the sailing craft, with 4 colored men aboard, pulled along side. The skipper came aboard and after the custimary greetings told us that they saw us going about outside and came out to see if they could be of assistance to us. After talking the situation over with the skipper of the sailing craft it was decided to let the Utowane lay at anchor where we were and go ashore in

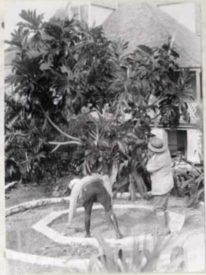
January 4, 1932.

a launch. The launch was loaded and Dr. Fairchild, M Messrs Toy, Loomis and Dorsett got aboard for the trip. Mr. Armour had us give the skipper of the sailing craft a line so that we could toe her ashore. The skipper went in the launch with us to direct our course. We left the ship about noon and it was somewhat after 1 o'clock when we pulled up to the pier or dock at the village of Arthur Town.

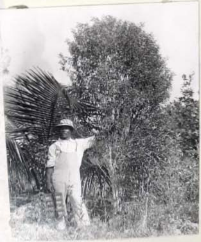
Arthur Town consists of a good size church and quite a number of small, neet looking and well appear-cottages scattered for a considerable distance along the shore. The church and residences are constructed, as a rule, of native coral lime stone and thatched roofs and for the most part are whitewashed. We found two young white men at the dock and learned that they were on the island for the purpose of packing tomatoes which is the principle cash crop of the island.

Our run ashore was interesting and somewhat exciting for the sea was running pretty high and all aboard the launch got more or less wet from the spray and water breaking over the bow. So much water broke over the sailin craft we were towing the three men had, frequently to bail it out and apparently, on account of not having a vessel of any kind, they used a hat. The 3 men in the sail boat got drenched and also appeared to us to be sea sick.

January 4,1932.



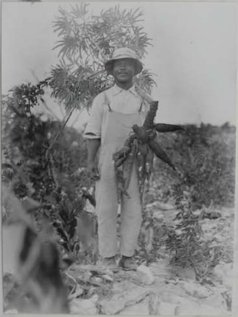
Negative #57657. Artocarpus incisa. Seedless breadfruit tree in the village of Arthur Town, Cat Island. To the right Dr. David Fairchild examining the tree and fruit and to the left Mr. Toy going after a fruit on the ground.



Negative #57658. Croton eleuteria. Cascarilla. Mr. Brown, agricultural instructor standing just to

January 4, 1932.

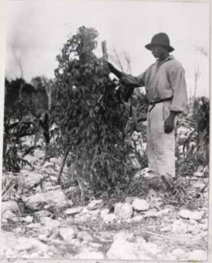
the left of a young Cascarilla tree, near the village of Arthur Town, Cat Island. This small tree is somewhat less than 5 years of age, but large enough so Mr. Brown says to have the bark stripped off. He told us that the tree is cut and the bark stripped from the branches and then dried for market. Dr. Dolley said that the trees should be grown as a cultivated crop if the bark is to be harvested as a commercial product.



96.1

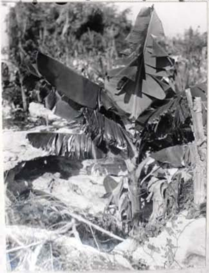
Negative #57659. Manihot utilissima, Cassava. Mr. Brown is holding a plant of sweet cassava under his left arm. Note the number and size of the large starchy roots. This is one of the great and important food crops of the tropics. Cuttings of this plant were secured and given number 2564. They will later be forwared to Washington, D. C. A.V.A., Agr. Ex.

January 4, 1932.



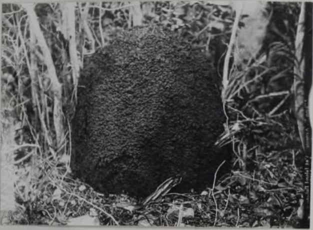
97.1

Negative #57660. Phaseolus sp. White b bear,It is similar in appearance to our smalima and is a food plant of considerable importance. Seed secured and numbered 2566. This looks as though it may be perennial.



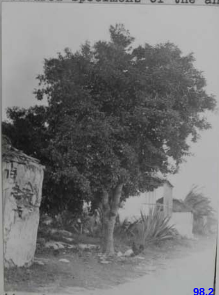
Negative #57661. Musa sp. A banana plant growing in a pot-hole in the coral lime stone. Cat Island.

January 4, 1932.



98.1

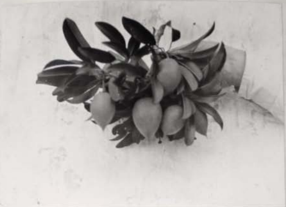
Negative #57662. *Nasuti termite.* A near-by view of a termite nest which is about 2'x 3' Taken in the brush on Cat Island, (One of the Bahama group) Dr. Fairchild secured specimens of the ants from this nest.



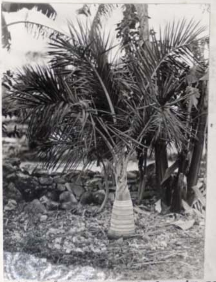
98.2

Negative #57663. *Achras sapota.* Lady Finger Sapodilla. This fruit, which is very abundant and of extreme importance in the tropics . It has been said of the Sapodilla or Dilly by Firminger, " A more lucious, cool and agreeable fruit is not to be met with perhaps in any country in the world"

January 4,1932.



#57664 Achras sapote. So called "Lady Finger" sapodilla fruit, nearby, from the tree shown in picture numbered 57663. Near the village of Arthur Town, Cat Island, (Bahama groupe) It is a long, tapering, sharp pointed fruit which is said to be very sweet. There was no fruit ripe when this picture was made and we were not able to determine this quality for ourselves. It is also said to come true to seed. Seed secured was numbered 2565.



99.2

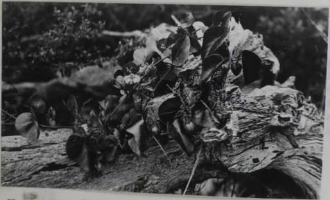
Negative #57665. Pseudophaenix sargentii. "Hog-palm". A small young palm growing in a private

January 4, 1932.

home yard near the village of Arthur Town, Cat Island, (one of the Bahama group) Note by Dr. David Fairchild, "This is what we have always called Pseudophoenix sargentii on the Keys of Florida. Here and especially on Little San Salvadore Island it is a common palm being fed to hogs. The stem is split open and the hogs eat the starchy interior

January 5, 1932.

Conception Island, This is the only picture secured on the island.



100.1

Negative #57666. Passiflora cupraea, A nearby view of a portion of a flowering and fruiting plant. It may prove to be of value as an ornamental vine and also in connection with any hybridization work which may be undertaken with this interesting group of edible fruited plants. Seed of this plant was assigned A.V.A.Agr.Exp. #2569.

January 5, 1932.

Six thirty A. M. It's good weather and all is well. We weighed anchor and got away from Cat Island in good shape and without any trouble and by about 1 o'clock we were anchored off the small island,(Uninhabited) of Conception.

Froma aboard the island looked to be extremely interesting and the entire expedition party, including Mrs. Fairchild and Miss. Nancy Bell, were all excitement and anxious to get ashore.

It was not long until one of the yacht's launches was lowered and ready for the trip. Before we left Mr. Jordon Mott told us the he and one of the officers, Mr Hart, were going to try their hand at fishing, We exchanged wishes for good luck and Dr., Mrs. Fairchild and Miss Nancy Bell, Messrs Toy, Loomis and Dorsett climbed aboard of the launch and were soon ashore and at work seeing what we could 101.2 find. The Silver Thatch palm , Coccothrinax sargentii. we found in considerable quantity and in very good shape

We secured seed of a large strong growing Convolvulous which looked somewhat promising. 101.3 The ordinary Sea Grape of South Florida is growing here in abundance. Seed were secured of a white flowered passiflora, See picture # 101.4 57666. also of of a rather promising pink flowered legume 101.5 and Mr. Toy secured seed and herbarium specimens of a cotton 101.6 which Mr. Loomis identified as a hybrid. Seed and herbarium specimens of a few other interested plants were collected and from a small lake on the island Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Loomis secured a small amount of shell fish which the Dr. thinks may be what the Flamingos feed upon.

Mr. Toy and I (Dorsett) while tramping through the scrub on the side of the island away from where we got ashore frightened an old rooster out of the brush. where he came from and what he was doing there we do not know. We tried to capture him but on account of the cactus and thick brush was not able to do so.

The afternoon was much enjoyed by all and all were sufficiently fagged to enjoy the fine dinner which was ready for us shortly after we got aboard rather late in the afternoon. We will lay at anchor here during the night and pull out tomorrow morning for the Island of Rum Cay.

Wensday January 6, 1932.

We left our anchorage at Conception Island about 7.45 A. M. and headed for the small island known as Rum Cay which is only about 11 miles distant from where we were anchored for the night and about 19 miles to the southward from Cat Island.

It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when we cast anchor off Port Nelson, a short distance out from the small village near the shore on Rum Cay. After an early lunch of hot coffee and sandwiches, Dr. Fairchild, Toy, Loomis and Dorsett went ashore. Later we were followed by the rest of the party, with the exception of Mr. Mott who rarely leaves the ship, except for short fishing trips and these are only occasionally indulged in.

Shortly after landing we met a family of white people by the name of Dorsett,(Father, mother and a grown son.) The rest of the inhabitanes are all colored people. We learned from the elder Mr. Dorsett, whose face is almost hidden behind a heavy growth of beard, so much so in fact, that some one in our party, Mr. Armour or Miss. Nancy Bell, I believe, dubbed him "Whiskers". We learned from the Dorsett family that at one time the inhabitenc made and exported salt in commercial quantities. However, on account of the distruction of the sea or protecting walls by the hurricanes and not having been repaired, the salt ponds have are now in rewins and no salt is produced.

January 6, 1932.

Corn and sweet potatoes are now the principal crops produced on the island. At one time considerable agave fiber, sisal [104.1] was produced but now there is none to be had. Sapodillas [104.2], in so far as we were able to learn is the only fruit growing there, with the exception of a small quantity of coconuts.

The portion of the island over which we tramped is for the most part coral rock and sand, with scattered areas of more or less clay of a brown or redish color. The native growth is stunted and brushy, with no very large trees to speak of, except a few Australian Pines.

We were told that the father of Rear Admiral Selferage [104.3] was buried on this island but we did not see the grave.

In the brush we found a strong growing orchid [104.4] with branching flower stems 6' to 8' or more in height and numerous rather small copper colored flowers, an inch or more across. The inner portion of the flower is of a pinkish yellow color and the odor, which is rather heavy is very pronounced and noticeable at a considerable distance, 50 to 100 feet or even more from the plant. We saw some very good plants of a white flowered frangipani [104.5] but did not see any ripe seed pods. In addition to the small amount of plant material collected, we secured specime-

January 6, 1932.

ns of an interesting snale, which we found in considerable numbers on the stunted native plant growth, also termites, ants (other than termites), wasps and pill or sowbugs.

We spent the entire afternoon ashore and very much enjoyed our several hours tramp about the island. We returned to the yacht in time for a fine supper (dinner) which was relished and very much enjoyed by all. After dinner we attended to the plant and other material collected during the day and developed our pictures. These will be found at the end of todays notes.

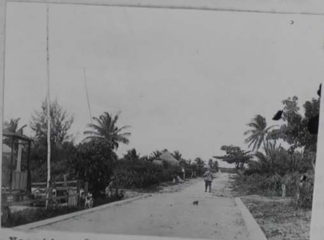
During the evenings conversation Dr. Fairchild expressed regret, on account of our not having secured cuttings and seed of the white flowered frangipani and it was decided and arranged, as we were to lay where we were anchored during the night, that early in the morning Toy and Dorsett would make a return trip to the island to get cuttings and if possible ripe seed of the frangipani.

I neglected to note that we secured seed and herbarium specimens of cotton, which we found growing in abundance about the outskirts of the small village. This, however is not a wild species but some which escaped from cultivation

Mr. Dorsett with whom we talked about wild cotton and the hog-palm said that he was quite sure that both could be found there but that he could not recall at the time just where they could be found.

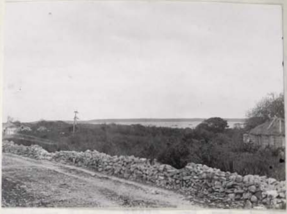
January 6, 1932.

. Negative #57667. Sea and Land Scape. View of a portion of the island of Rum Cay taken from the deck of the yacht Utowana.

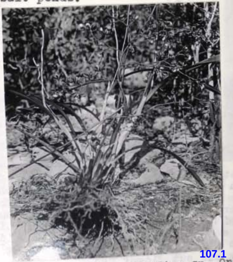


Negative #57668. Street scene in the village of Port Nelson, Rum, Cay. In the foreground to the left is a native dog and on the (hard surfaced) road a native cat. Some little distance beyon the cat is Dr. David Fairchild heading for Mr. Loomis, further on, who has halted to examine a clump of plants.

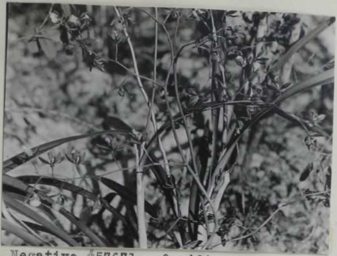
January 6, 1932.



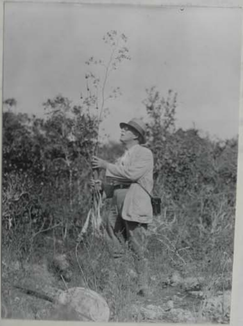
Negative #57669. Land Scape. View on Rum Cay. In the foreground is a portion of the hard surfaced road and a tumble-down coral rock fence. Beyond, in the center native brush and to the right and left native homes, While in the distance is a portion of one of the abandoned salt ponds.



Negative #57670. Oncidium sp. One of the large plants we secured to take back eith us to Washington.

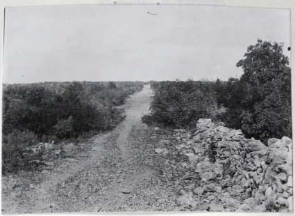


Negative #57671. Oncidium sp.. A nearby view of a portion of the fine flowering plants of this handsome flowering ground orchid. Plant for taking to Washington and herbarium specimens were given A. V. A. Agr. Exp. #2572.

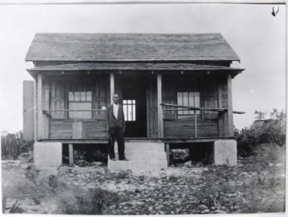


Negative #57672. Oncidium sp. Dr. David Fairchild with a cluster of flower stems of this orchid which are well over 6 feet in length. The odor of the flowers is strongly that of honey comb. This is a good thing and,we think, well worthy of introduction and establishment in southern Florida. It may prove to be good for commercial growing for conservatory and cut flower use.

January 6, 1932.

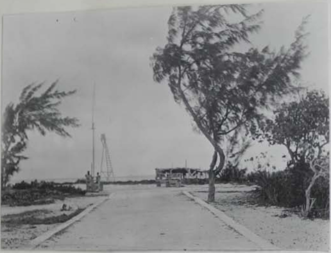


Negative #57673. Landscape on the island of Rum Cay. The view shows a road in the interior and on either side the character of the native vegetation and general appearance of the country.



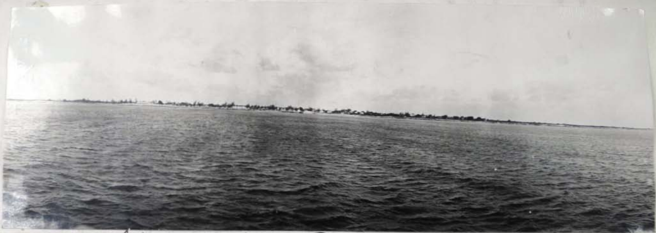
Negative #57674. A native home, some little distance out of Port Nelson. Mr. Wm. Brown, the man on the steps is the owner of this house. The majority of the homes on the island are built of native coral lime stone, but this one, which is comparatively new is built of lumber.

January 6, 1932.



Negative #57675. Street scene. Looking along one of the streets of Port Nelson, out to sea. In the background is the light station and flag pole at the landing.

Negative #57676. Land and Water scape. View from the landing at Port Nelson, Rum Cay, looking along the beach.



Negative # 57677. Panoramic Sea & Landscape from the deck of the yacht Utowana, at anchor, off Port Nelson, Rum Cay (one island of the Bahama group)

The view shows a considerable length of the island shore line & gives a very good impression of the appearance of the island from a distance of a 1/4 of a mile or so.

January 7, 1932.

Up this morning as usual, about 6.30 and Toy and I got the things we will need ashore togather so as to make our get-away with as little delay as possible, after breakfast is served. The sky is over cast but otherwise it is nice and pleasant. Mr. Armour advised that he would like to weigh anchor and get away for our next port of call at not later than 10 o'clock if possible.

Shortly after breakfast and just before Toy and I boarded the launch for our run ashore, two negroes came out in a row boat with a note from Mr. Dorset, "W "Whiskers" to Mr. Armour asking that he supply them with some provisions, and also a note to Dr. Fairchild advising that he felt sure that there was wild cotton and Hog Pals (Pseudophaenix sargentii) on the island and that he would try and secure seed of both later and would send them to him at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Armour gave the two colored men their breakfast and fixed up a box of provisions for "Whiskers" as we call Mr. Dorset. The boys were instructed to fasten their boat to a line and to get in the launch with us. We landed at the warf about 8.00 A. M. and after delivering the box of provisions to "Whiskers", hit the trail in double quick time for the region where we, the day before had located the plants of the white-flowered Frangipanies. We were successful in getting a half a dozen young seedling plants whiah Toy and I think we will have a very good chance of getting to grow. We also got quite a good supply of cuttings and a number of the ripest seed pods we could find, we are however afraid even these will be found too green to grow. We double-quicked it back to the port and from there made a quick run for the boat. It was just about 10 minuits to 10 o'clock when we pulled along side the Utowana.

Usually those who remain aboard ship are lined up on deck to welcome a party returning from the field and as we came back this morning we observed that practically none of the gang were there, but it did not impress us that anything serious had happened. We thought they were perhaps in getting things in shape for our departure.

When we reached the top of the gang-way, Captain Williams and Mr. Loomis, who were there told us that Mr. Mott was dead. He breathed his last just a few moments before came along side. This was sad news and as to be expected under such circumstances, all aboard were more or less upset and unnerved.

Mr. Mott an old time personal friend of Mr. Armour and for many years his close personal companion was unanimousaly liked and very much respected by all

January 7, 1932.

aboard, including the officers and crew.

All aboard realized that Mr. Mott was not in the best of health and that death was liable to overtake him at any time. Yet the suddeness of his going came as a surprise and all are depressed and deeply grieved for he was our friend and those of us who have but recently known him, have come to greatly admire and love him.

Mr.Motts death, as naturally to be expected, will no doubt make some change in our plans necessary but they will not, I assume, be such as to necessitate the abandonment of the original plans.

Mr. Armour has cabled the sad news of Mr. Mott's death to his relatives in New York and as I understand the situation we are to return, with his remains, to Nassau and await there the arrival of his son and Miss. Eva thomson Purdy, his niece. After the funeral, which is to be held in Nassau, his son and niece will proceed to N.Y. with Mr. Mott's remains and we will again head South and continue our explorations as originally planned.

Shortly after Toy and I got aboard the yacht anchor was weighed and at this writing we are proceeding on our way back to Nassau where we are due to arrive in the forenoon of tomorrow.

January 8, 1932.

Since Mr. Mott's passing, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a gloomy, sad and depressed feeling has prevailed among officers, crew and passengers alike and there is practically nothing to divert ones thoughts, except to bury ones self in his work, from the sorrow each feels at the loss of a most highly esteemed and much beloved friend who has crossed over to that shore from whence no traveler e'er returns.

Mr. Mott died as he had hoped and desired, a quick passing, aboard the Utowana, with his life long friend and associate and among friends. Now his beloved friend and lifetime associate and much esteemed friends aboard the Utowana are returning with his remains, the temporary earthly home from which the immortal spirit of the man has flown, to Nassau from where relatives will accompany it to its last resting place in New York, his home state.

We arrived in the harbor of Nassau about 10 A. M. as planned and were met by the harbor master, doctor and undertaker, all of whom Mr. Armour had previously conferred with by wireless relative to the sad news of Mr. Mott's death and the handing and care of his remains.

Since leaving Port Nelson, Rum Cay, yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, the members of the expedition party, in so far as it has been possible, have confined their attention and efforts in bringing their work up to date and in getting in shape for mailing,

January 8, 1932.

such of the seed, other plant material and specimens as is deemed advisable to forward to the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at this time.

As a result of these efforts the following numbers and list of material is in shape to be taken ashore and forwared by mail and this will be done some time this afternoon.

List of material.

#2552- Leucaena glauca, pods and diseased seed.
2553- Ficus jacquinifolia. Seed and cuttings.
2556- Sessamum indicum, Seed.
2558- Cissus intermedia, Bull-vine. Seed.
2554- Undetermined vine. Seed.
2559- " " "
2560- Phoenix roebelini. Palm seed.
2562- Passiflora cupraea, Passion fruit. Seed.
2564- Manihot utilissima, Sweet casava, cuttings.
2565- Achras zapota."Lady Finger"sappdilla. Seed.
2566- Phaseolus sp. White bean. Seed.
2567- Undetermined, Shrub.
2568- Conocarpus erectus Button-wood. Seed.
2569- 2569A- Passiflora pectinata. Seed.
2571- Undetermined. Edibal fruit. Seed

The following are seed which Dr. Fairchild did not care to assign A. V. A. Agr. Exp. numbers but considered of sufficient possible importance to send in. They therefore go forward under ordinary numbers. and are as follows.

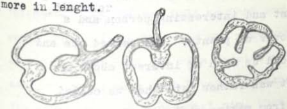
5- Undetermined. Pink flowered pea. Seed
6- Ipomea carolina. A stron growing beach vine
7- Pinus sp. Seed
8- Sessamum indicum. White seeded var. Seed.

January 9, 1932.

At anchor in the harbor of Nassau, New Providence, where we will remain until Mr. Mott's relatives arrive from New York. Mr. Mott's funeral is scheduled to take place in the Nassau Cathedral, shortly after the arrival of his relatives, nephew and niece, from N. Y. This will be several days hence, for some 5 or 6 days are required to make the run from New York to Nassau.

About 9 o'clock, Dr. Fairchild/and I (Dorsett)
Toy
went ashore and visited the market to make some pictures and get seed of such of the interesting fruits and vegetables as we think worthy of trial in the United States.

We found in the market a most interesting, small, , bell shaped pepper. It was quite different from any pepper we have yet seen and impressed us as well worthy of introduction, so we secured some for seed. 117.1 The fruit as will be seen from the cross sections below are not more than about an inch across and the same or a little more in lenght.



Longitudinal sections. Cross sections.

The color of these small peppers is a pleasing yellow and as a whole they are interesting and exceedingly attractive.

January 9, 1932.

We also saw and secured seed of a very nice looking small, red, smooth skin tomato 118.1 which impressed us as being worth while. It is said to have a long season, for the market men tell us that it is the first to come in in the spring or early season and the last to be found on the market when the season is over.

In addition to the foregoing we secured quite a lot of interesting facts about gardening and fruit growing in this and nearby regions and also made a number of pictures which we trust will turn out to be good.

After finishing in the market we called at the home of Mrs. Edward George, 118.2 in Nassau who we were told had a very nice and interesting garden of ornamental and fruiting plants. We found the report to be true and also found Mrs. George a most pleasant and interesting person and a most ardent lover of plants. She served tea and cookies and told us much of interest about her garden. As it was rather late when we called we refrained from making pictures and collecting seed but arranged to return after lunch and at that time will get a number of pictures as well as seed and cuttings or rooted plants of such of the interesting plants we find there.

January 9, 1932.

We returned to Mrs. George's home in the afternoon and found it a most charming place. In a sunken area cut out of the coral lime stone rock is an interesting fern garden and her collection of palms is quite large and extremely interesting and we secured pictures and seed of a number of them. There was two seedless Breadfruit trees in the garden, one of which Mrs. George told us was more than 100 years old.

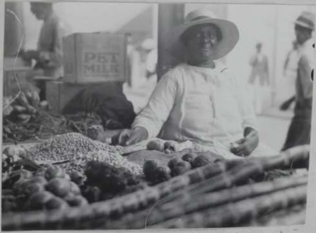
Climbing a shrub at one of the inner gates near the residence and scrambling up over one of the windows and about the corner of one of the buildings was an attractive asparagus vine, 119.1 A variety we have not before seen and with which none of us were acquainted. It bears along its stems from the ground up, small spikes of white flowers delicately tinged with pink. The flower spikes are an inch or more in diameter and up to, I should say, 6 inches or such a matter in length. The flowers are small but clustered very thickly on the flower branches and have a delicate and pleasing fragrance, See pictures #57686-7. Mrs. George told us that her plants do not set seed. However, in this she was mistaken for we were successful in finding a few ripe berries and secured a few seed, which we very much hope will succeed in the states for it realy is an ornamental vine that is worth while.

Near one of the buildings was a fine bush of Vitex 119.2 sp. The bush was 10 feet or more in height and well set with rather large spikes of deep purple flowers. This appears to be markedly different from Vitex incisa, which

January 9, 1932.

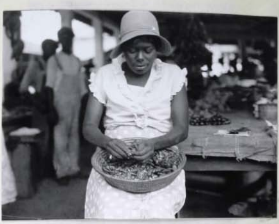
which our late Mr. Frank N. Meyer 120.1 sent in from China a good many years ago. The flower clusters are larger and their color is a much deeper color of lavender or blue.

We spent a most wonderfully interesting afternoon in Mrs. George's garden and secured a nice lot of plant material and we hope some nice pictures. These will be developed tonight and such as are worth while will follow, as well as those which were made at the market in the forenoon.

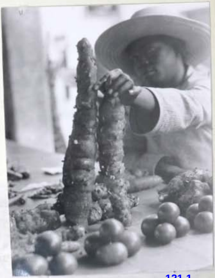


Negative #57678. A market scene, was taken primarially to show the pile of Pigeon Peas, Cajanus indicum 120.2 near her right hand. The lady is almost beside herself with pride, pleasure and curiosity. At least we judge that from the expression on her face. Pigeon Peas are among the most important food crops of the tropical islands.

January 9, 1932.



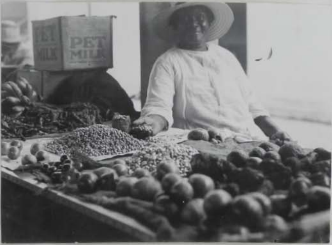
Negative # 57679, Cajanus indicus, Pigeon Pea. A market scene in which a young colored girl is shelling pigeon peas, for the express purpose to enable us to get this picture. Her eyes are downcast and she appears somewhat demure.



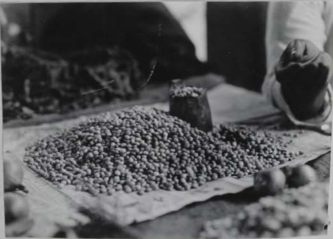
121.1

Negative #57680, Manihot utilissima, Spanish Casava. In this market scene a native merchant is holding on end among other vegetables two roots of Spanish casava for us to photograph.This is considered one of their best varieties.

January 9, 1932.

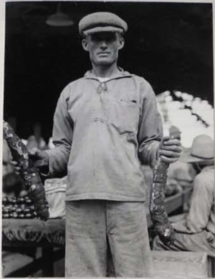


Negative #57681, *Cajanus indicus,* Pigeon Pea. This is practically the same picture as that a shown in #57678, except that the woman is holding some of the peas in her hand. Otherwise they are identical.

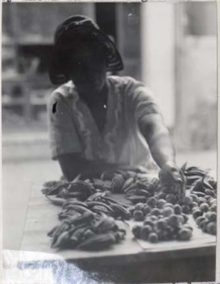


Negative #57682, *Cajanus indicus,* Pigeon Pea. This is a nearby picture of the pile of Pigeon peas shown in the above picture. The out stretched hand at the extreme right is to receive the few coppers to which she feel that she is intitled for her accommodation in allowing us to make the pictures.

January 9, 1932.

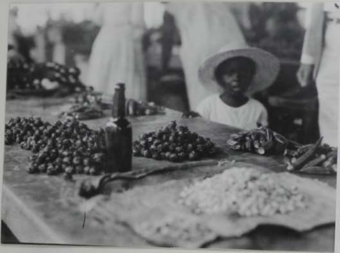


Negative #57683. Manihot utilissima sp. Mr. Charles Swerting (?) a trucker from Spanish Wells, Eluther Island, in the market at Nassau. He is holding two Spanish casava roots. This is said to be the best variety known in this region



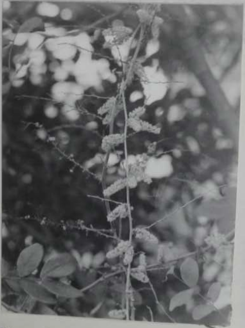
Negative #57684. Chrysobalanus icaco Coco Plum. The girl at the table has some of the fruit in her hand.

January 9, 1932.



124.1

Negative # 57685. Hibiscus sabdariffa. Rosell. One of the principle fruits in the tropics which is used for the making of jelly. This species has a very short calyx, the part of the plant from which the juice is extracted from which jelly is made.



Negative #57686, Asparagus sp. Ornamental asparagus. This view shows fairly close up a portion of the flowering vine we saw at Mrs. Edward George's home in Nassau

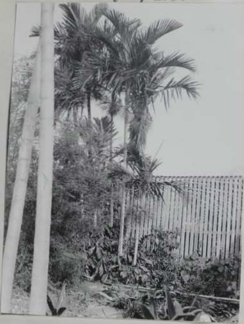
January 9, 1932 .

Negative #57687, Asparagus sp. Ornamental asparagus. View of another portion of the flowering asparagus in Mrs. George's garden in Nassau, New Providence. It is really a very attractive ornamental vine.

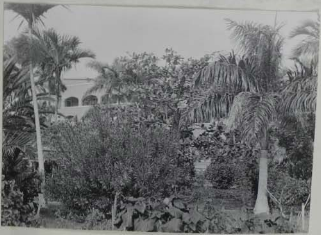
125.1

Negative # 57688, Seaforthia elegans. These are the taller palm, Aview in the garden of Mrs. George, Nassau, New Providence, Bhama Islands.

January 9, 1932

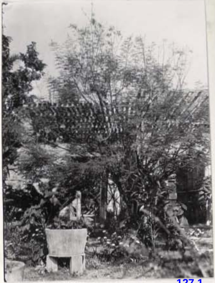


Negative #57689. Seaforthia elegans. This palm is the slender ones near the lath house. They are very attractive.



Negative # 57690. Landscape. An attractice and beautiful view in the garden of Mrs. George, with the top of the house, to some extent, showing in the back ground.

January 9, 1932.

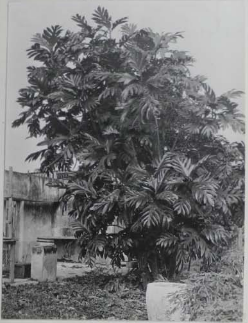


127.1

Negative #57691. Vitex sp. The large growing, large flowering mitex, noted in the text. This is really and interesting and attractive vitex.

Negative #57692. Mr. H. F. Loomis one of the exploration party with his large 5 X 8 camera on top the house of Mrs. George, making a picture of the flower cluster of a new and interesting palm growing near the house. We were not able to identify this species.

January 9, 1932.



128.1

Negative #57693. Artocarpus sp. Seedless Breadfruit. growing in the back of Mrs. George' garden. From this plant we secured a few rooted root suckers which we will try and carrin a wordian case.

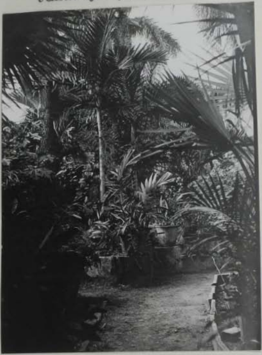
Negative #57694, Artocarpus sp. S
A seedless Breadfruit tree. This is another view of the tree shown above. Mrs. George told us that this is a decendent from thetree which is said to be loo or more years old.

January 9, 1932.

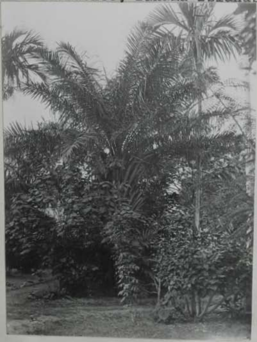
Negative #57695. Artocarpus sp. Seedless breadfruit. Mrs. George told us that this is a shoot from the stump of the old 100 year old tree.

Negative #57696, Seaforthea elegans. From these two nice young trees, Mr. L. R. Toy is collecting seed to forward to Washington.

January 9, 1932.

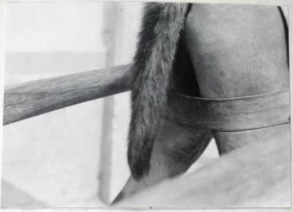


Negative # 57697. An attractive Land Scape A delightful corner in Mrs. George's interesting garden in Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands.

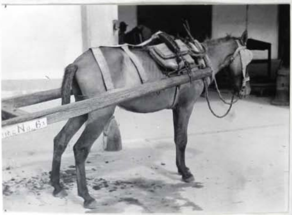


Negative #57698. Elaeis guineensis. Oil palm. A fine specimen plant in Mrs. George's garden.

January 9, 1932.

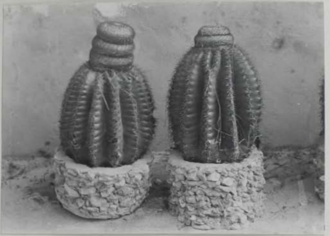


Negative # 57699. Jumbie Horse. A nearby view of a portion of a tail and the haind quarters of a horse which has lost the long hairs of its tail and main on account of feeding on Jumbie beans, Leucaena glauca.

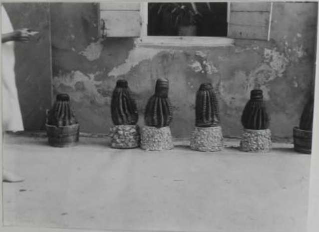


Negative #57700, "Jumbie Horse" This view horse is the one whose tail and hindquarters are shown in the above picture. The picture is fairly representative of horses affected with this trouble.

January 9, 1932.



Negative # 57701, Cactus intortus. Turk's Cap Cactus. Two of a number of this species of cactus on artificial stone bases along the sode of MIss Morely's Book Store in Nassau, New Providence.



Negative #57702, Cactus intortus, More of the exhibit of Turks Cap cactus along side of Miss Morley's Book Store in Nassau, New Providence. These are attractive and interesting plants which could be used to advantage in gardens in southern Florida and California.

January 10, 1932.

Yesterday in the market at Nassau, while occupied in making pictures and getting information relative to native fruits and vegetable we met Captain Albert Pinder, the skipper of the "Shamrock" He gave us a lot of information about vegetable and fruit, especially that grown at Spanish Wells, on Eleuthera Island He also gave us some very interesting information about Spanish Wells.

The village contains something like 600 homes and the families are all white. We were told that there is not a colored family living at Spanish Wells and that only rarely do nigeroes come there to work. In view of what we learned regarding the place it was arranged that the Captain, who is returning to Spanish Wells, his home, in the morning would call by the Utowana and that three of our party would go up with him. We were advised that normally only about 5 hours is required to make the run.

It was decided last night aboard the Utowana that Dr. Fairchild, Toy and Dorsett would go in the early morning with Captain Pinder and as a result we arranged everything before we retired.

This morning we were up about 5,30 for an early breakfast for us three. About 6,30 the "Shamrock" pulled along side and with our luggage we went down the gangway and got aboard and within a few minutes we were headed in a notheasterly direction on our way to Spanish Wells.

January 10,1932.

As there was a pretty strong wind blowing frm practically the direction we were headed, the captain decided to to take the course in the lee of the islands and reefs in place of the open sea course even though the latter is much shorter.

At the warf in Nassau additional passengers were taken aboard. A Mrs, Wilson, the wife of a University Prof., and a lady friend whose name I did not get. The other passengers taken aboard were all negroes.

Just as we were passing out of the Narrows a short distance out from Nassau a gust of wind carried Dr. Fairchilds hat overboard. The Captain brought the launch about and after a little manuvering the hat was salvaged, but naturally and as was to be expected it was salt- water soaked.

Mrs. Wilson, who by the way was wearing a nose button, felt down in her traveling bag and brought forth a hat, which she said was her husbands, and passed it over to Dr. Fairchild. The Doctor politely declined to accept the proffered hat but the lady insisted and the Doctor gracefully yielded and put on the hat while his was being dried out in the engine room,

About midday we were served a very good lunch, prepared aboard by the Captain. It was served on deck and apparently was very much enjoyed, not only by the members of the exploration party but also by the ladies

January 10, 1932.

We called at Eleauthra Bluff and had about 30 minutes ashore, enough time to make a short run up into the village to get an impression of its appearance. Along the trail to the village we a few citrus plants practically destroyed by White and Black fly.[135.1] A pest which has wiped out the citrus industry of this section, which at one time was quite prosperous.

The village population is something like 600 or 700 people, all blacks. The people do not look to be especially prosperous..We secured seed and specimens of several interesting plants. They were picked up here and there on the short walk. We also made a few pictures these will appear at the end of todays notes.

We arrived a short distance outside of the port of Spanish Wells about 3.30 P. M. and on account of the hour and the lowness of the tide we could not go in on the launch, therefore we transferred to a row-boat with kicker power. After getting ashore the Captain took the three of us, Dr. Fairchild, Mr. Toy and myself, to the home of Mr. and Mrs.Albury and to them explained our mission to Spanish Wells. It was soon arranged that Dr. Fairchild and Dorsett were to remain over night with the Albury's and that Mr. Toy would go with the Captain and remain over night with him and his family. We also arranged with the Captain to have his father, Captain Albert Pinder, who has lived here for many years to join us this evening to strol about the village, in the few remaining hours of day light so that we may see as much of interest as possible before bed time.

Spanish Wells is on a quite small island. It is about a half a mile across by about a mile in length and naturally the operations of farming, gardening and fruit growing there are extremely limited. These are carried on Gun Point, Eleuthra Island, where we plan to go tomorrow.

We found growing on the Island, under the most primitive agricultural practices imaginable, Tomatoes, onions, corn, casave and sugar cane. We were told that by far the greater part of the island is uncleared. In the outskirts of the village we saw a few citrus trees and was told by the Captain that some 15 years ago, orange growing there was quite an important industry but that the "Blue Gray and Black fly practically killed all the trees, the same as this pest has done at Eleuthra Bluff.

The present population has sprung, primarially from a comparatively few old original families, and those which predominate in the village today, are the, Pinders, Alberys, Roberts, Sawyars, Aldrays, Heggs and Thompsons. Spanish Wells is, primarially a community of religious, agricultural people, with a school house and two churches.

The village architecture is simple, neat and attractive and has the appearance of having been.

January 10, 1932.

as it were, a trade handed down from father to son, one generation after another.

We were told that the young people of the village do not dance, except on rare occasions at Christmas and that on such occasions the dancing is confined to young men who are made up and jig dance on the street.

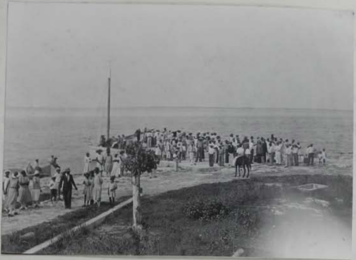
The amusements for the young, are confined almost wholy to social games of various kinds.

We enjoyed a good supper withe the Albury's. They served boiled pork, sliced tomatoes, cabbage, tomato and onion slaw, bread, butter and tea. They also served casava bread. It was dark colored and about the consistency of guava paste. It was fairly sweet and appeared to us more like a conserve than like bread. It was a new dish to us and we thought very good.

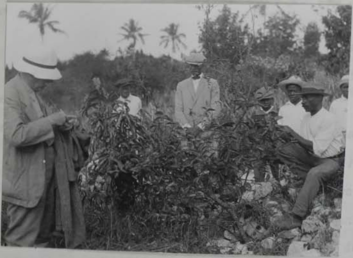
During the evenings conversation, it was arranged that Mr. Toy would come up and take breakfast with us at the Albury's so that we can get an early start, tomorrow morning, for Gun Point, where we are sceduled to spend a good part of the day looking over the farming, vegetable and fruit growing in that region.

The pictures made today, en route, and after our arrival at Spanish Wells follow.

January 10, 1932.

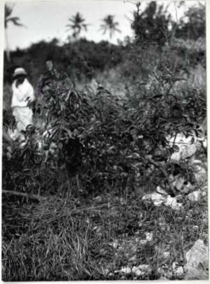


Negative #57703. Land and Water Scape. A view at the landing at Eleuthera Bluff shortly after the "Shamrock" drew along side of the dock to discharge passengers and freight.

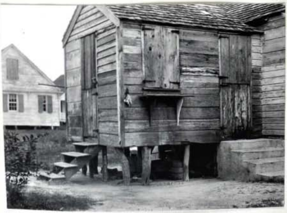


Negative #57704, Citrus sp. We were told that this is the only surviving orange tree out a planting of considerable extent growing in this section some 15 years ago. The trees were killed out by what the natives call "Gree-gray Fly", apparently Black Fly. This tree shows a very serious infestation of Black Fly. We secured specimens for sending to Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1932.

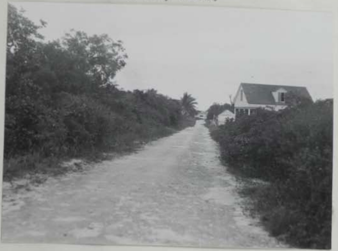


Negative #57705, Citrus sp. Orange. Another view of the orange tree shown in the preceeding picture.



Negative #57706. Part of a dweling. This picture was taken, especially, for the purpose of showing some of the posts which are supporting the building. We were told 139.1 that they are mahogany and that they have b been there for more than 60 years.

January 10, 1932.



Negative #57707, Landscape. View along one of the roads in the outskirts of the village. It shows something of the native shrub and the general appearance of that section of the Island.

January 11, 1932.

We got away about 7 o'clock this morning in a small boat propelled by a kicker and after a comparatively short run, about a half an hour I should say, we tied up on the beach at Gun Point.

The land on Gun Point are Crown lands,[141.1] which have beem set aside for the use of the inhabitants of Spanish Wells, and that too without expense to them. As we understand the proposition any member of the colony is at liberty to select an acre of land on Gun Point and clear and plant it to whatever crop or crops he desires. It appears to us that without any supervision there is grave chances of confusion and missunderstandings but we were told that they do not occur

The land which is for the most part a redish sandy soil with an abundance of coral rock both large and small appears to be fairly productive. However, the methods and practices of the handling of both the land and the crops which are being grown are extremely primitive and shiftless.

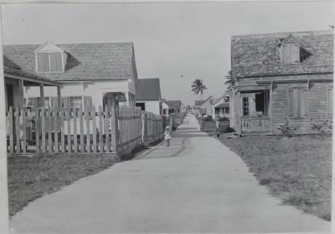
We found growing here on cultivated areas and more or less intermingled, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, corn, sweet potatoes, sapodillas, sugar apples, bananas, and casava or manihot. In The United States we would not call these practices and operations, as they appear to us, either gardening, fruit growing, farming or trucking. I was surprised in this age of enlightenment to find such conditions.

January 11, 1932.

Our visit to Gun Point was interesting and we enjoyed the time spent there, even though it was not what we expected. By about 10 o'clock we were back in Spanish Wells and put in the time between that and about 11 A.M. when we boarded the Shamrock, for our return trip, in making pictures.

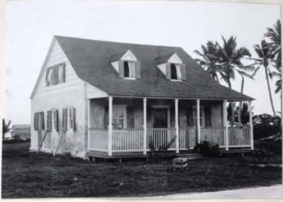
The trip back to Nassau was uneventful and without misshap of any kind. When we reached the Utowana we found that Mr. Mott and Miss Eva Purdy, nephew and niece of our departed friend Mr. Jordon L. Mott were aboard. They arrived during the day from New York to attend the funeral and then to return with Mr. Mott's remains to New York.

The pictures we secured, today on Gun Point and at Spanish Wells, follow

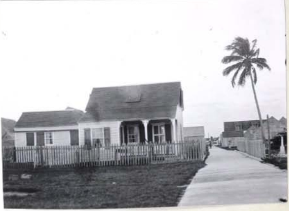


Negative #57708. Street view. Looking along one of the main streets in Spanish Wells, one of the islands of the Bahamas. Note by Dr. Fairchild. "Architecture of the most remarkable white settlements in the whole Bahama islands. Dates back 200 years and has kept its style unchanged.

January 11, 1932.

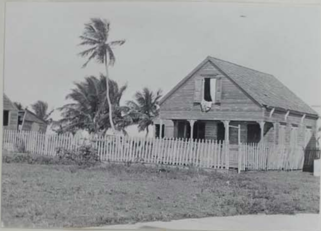


Negative #57709, A home in Spanish Wells. This is quite tipical of the homes throughout the village. In general outkine and appearance they are very similar.

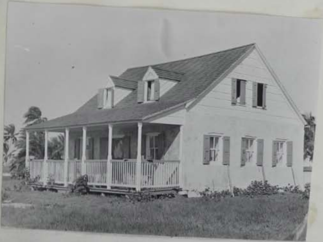


Negative # 57710. Street view in Spanish Wells. This view is quite similar to that shown under #57708.

January 11, 1932.

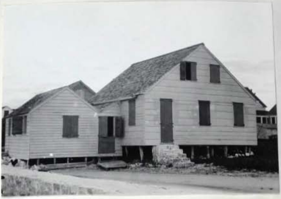


Negative #57711. A nearby view of one of the dwellings at Spanish Wells. Here there are some 600 or 700 inhabitants, all white. There is not a single negro family living at Spanish Wells.

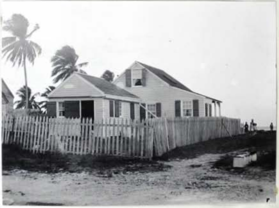


Negative #57712. A neat and attractive home at Spanish Wells. It is typical of very many of the houses to be found here. Apparently the builders art which first prevailed here has been handed down from father to son and has not been contaminated from outside influences.

January 11, 1932.

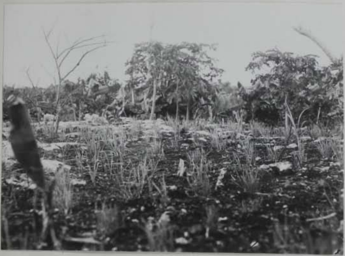


Negative 57713. A house at Spanish Wells. one of the Bahama group of islands. The appearance of this home is somewhat different from most of yhose of which we made pictures or saw.

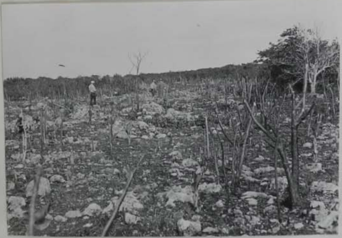


Negative #57714. View of a home in Spanish Wells which is located near the water front. We do not recall seeing anything but solid board shutters on any of the houses and the picket fence shown here is almost in universal use here.

January 11, 1932.

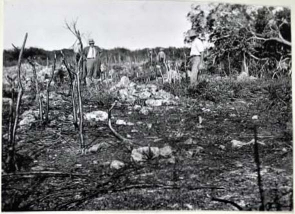


Negative #57715. Landscape. View of a portion of a clearing on Gun Point which is planted to onions and corn. In the background there are a few papayas and now and then a bananna. This is one of Captain Robert Pinders fields.



Negative #57716. Landscape. View on Gun Point, of what is there considered cleared land. This area is already planted. Later it will be furthet cleared when the brush which is topped is taken out for fire wood.

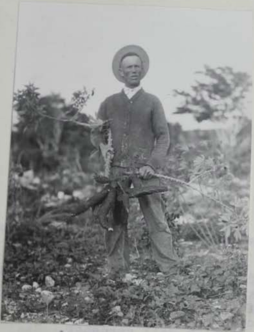
January 11, 1932.



Negative #57717. Landscape. View of a portion of a field at Gun Point, Eleuthera Island being cleared and prepared for cultivation. This is some of the Crown land. Dr. David Fairchild is near the centre of the picture and at the right is a tipical Spanish Well gardener.

Negative #57718. Landscape. Clearing Crown land on Gun Point, Eleuthera Island off Spanish Wells. The view illustrates, to some extent, the primitive agricultural practices of the region. This land is being prepared for the planting of truck crops.

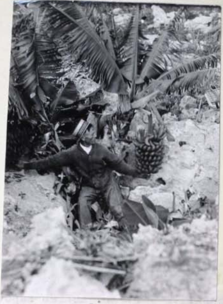
January 11, 1932.



Negative #57719. Manihot sp. Mr. Newbold, of Spanish Wells holding a 6 months old plant of "Abrahani" casava. Cuttings of this plant were secured and will be sent to Washington under #2580.

Negative #57720. Anona squamosa, Sugar Apple. This is a good tropical fruit which does very very well on Gun Point

January 11, 1932.



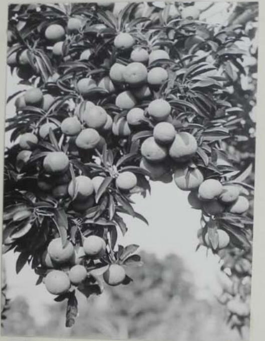
Negative #57721. Musa sp.

Bananas, are as a rule, grown on Gun Point in what are called "Pot Holes". In this picture Mr. Newbold of Spanish Wells is standing in a pot hole and has each hand on a bunch of bananas, One on each of 2 plants.

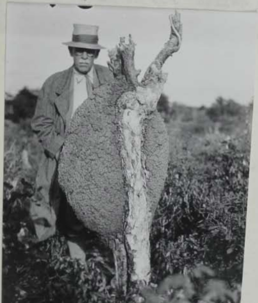
Negative # 57722. Achras sapote 149.1

Mr. Abraham gathering a few sapidillas. This fruit grows here in great abundance.

January 11, 1932.



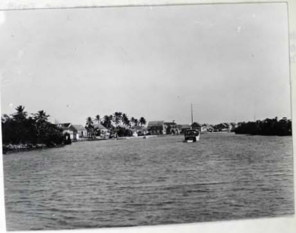
Negative # 57723. Achras sapote.
A nearby view of a portion of a sapidilla tree bearing a very heavy crop of very nice fruit.



Negative #57724. Nasute sp. Termite nest.
Dr. Fairchild examining a large termite nest on the trunks of two small trees on Gun Point.

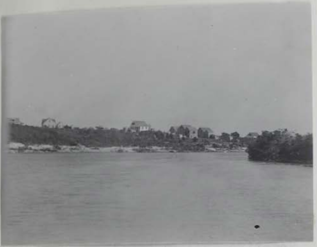
January 11, 132.

Negative #57725. Sea and Land Scape.
View from the "Put Put" small boat, of Gun Point at some little distance, on our way back to Spanish Wells.



Negative # 57726, Sea and Land Scape.
Looking back at Spanish Wells as we left there en route back to Nassau. The setting is attractive and rather picturesque.

January 11, 1932.



Negative #57727. Water and Land Scape.
A last glimpse of the unique and interesting village of Spanish Wells from the "Shamrock" as we headed out of the narrow harbor into the open sea and headed for Nassau on the island of New Providence.

Nassau, New Providence, January 12,1932.

Today we dispatched for Washington thefollowing parcels of plant material. Parcels #2 and #3 were turned over to Young Mr. Mott and Miss. Purdy to take with them to New York and mail from there to the Department in Washington D. C. Mr. Mott and Miss. Purdy also took parcel #4.

153.1 Contents of parcel #2.

2552---	Leucaena glauca.
2553	Ficus sp.
2554	Undetermined.
2558	Cissus intermidia.
2556	Hyophorbe verschaffeltii.
2559	Undetermined.
2560	Phoenix roebelini.
2562	Passiflora.
2564	Manihot utilissima.
2565	Achras sapora.
2566	Phaseolus sp.
2567	Undetermined.
2568	Conocarpus erectus.
2569	Passiflora pectinata.
2571	Undetermined.
5	Dorsett's #.
6	"
7	"
8	"

Contents of parcel #3

2580--- Manihot utilissma.

Contents of parcel #4.

2581--- Dioscorea alata.

January 12, 1932.

Parcels #5 and #6 were sent from Nassau, New Providence by by Air Mail' Express on this date. and commercial parcel post.

154.1 Contents of parcel #5.

#2607--- Capparis flexuosa.

Packed in damp peat and wrapped in wax paper and then in heavy wrapping paper and sent via. Air Mail Express.

Contents of Parcel #6.

"2607--- Capparis flexuosa

Packed in damp peat and enclosed in a mailing tin and sent by ordinary commercial mail.

January 12, 1932.

We were all up about as early as usual this morning and spent the early hours in preperation for showing our last respects to our friend, whose funeral has been arranged for 11 o'clock

Before the time announced every one who could be spared from the yacht as well as Mr. Armour, Mr. Mott's nephew and niece, young Mr. Mott and Miss. Eva Purdy and Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild and Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild, Messrs Loomis, Toy and Dorsett assembled at the Nassau Cathedral. I understand that Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill and a number of other friends and acquaintences from Nassau were present.

The services were, short, sympathetic and impressive and the gloom of all, for all assembled were the friends of the departed, I felt was more pronounced than at any similar gathering I have ever seen.

After the services we returned to the Utowana for lunch and to await the final seperation from all that remains on this earth of our dear good friend, whose remains will soon be on their way to their last resting place.

At 6.30 P. M. Young Mr. Mott and Miss. Eva Purdy, Nephew and niece of the deceased, who we accompanied to the dock in Nassau said farewell and boarded the steamer, and with their uncles remains aboard, headed out of the harbor en route for New York, where they are due to arrive on Friday, January 15, 1932.

January 12, 1932.

We were aboard the Utowana in time to see the ship for New York pull out and head north from Nassau. Mr. Armour and Mr. Fairchild watched in silence from the deck of the Utowana the departing ship bearing from them the remains of their dearly beloved friend, until she was almost out of view and then gave the word and we broke anchor and headed South en route for the Island of Great Inagua, the most southerly island of the Bahama groupe, in continuation of our exploration trip as originally planned.

January 13, 1932.

The ocean last night was rough and most uncomfortable and throughout today except when in the lee of some island it has also been rough and upsetting, even Mr. Armour and a good portion of the crew have been more or less under the weather and upset on account of the pitch and roll of the yacht. On this account little of anything of real importance incident to our work has been accomplished.

We are due to arrive at Mathew Town, Great Inagua some time tomorrow evening. We are, however, in hopes that tomorrow will be more comfortable going than it was last night or has been today.

Thursday January 14, 1932.

Late in the afternoon we came in sight of the island of great Inauga and by about 4.00 PM. we were safely anchored in the harbor of Mathew Town.

Mathew Town is a village of some 1500 inhabitants, who for the most part are black.

It was not long after the Utowana was at anchor until we were ashore and there it was very much more comfortable that it has been for the last 20 to 24 hours aboard.

On account of the lateness of the day when we got ashore we were not able to accomplish very much of importance, except to make a few preliminary arrangements for tomorrow's work ashore.

Great Inauga is recognized as the home of the Flamingo and we are very much in hopes that when we get ashore tomorrow that we will have the excitement and pleasure of seeing large numbers of these spectacular and interesting birds.

Today, as was true with yesterday, little of importance was accomplished. Most of if not practically quite all of our time was spent in trying to make ourselves comfortable. However, tomorrow we hope to make up for the time we have lost and even more.

January 15, 1932.

All hands were up early this morning and after a 7 o'clock breakfast, Dr. Fairchild, Loomis, Toy and Dorsett got ashore, Mr Armour and the ladies expect to go ashore somewhat later.

After getting ashore we succeeded in renting an old tumbàe-down Ford and after some effort were bumping along over a more or less rough, stony road to the northward of Mathew Town, in the direction of the Lower Savannas, where the Flamingoes are reported to feed.

We had not gotten more that a few miles out of Mathew Town when the Old Ford got pretty hot and observing that we were approaching a spring pulled up and arranged to take on some water. We thought that the boy forgot to fill up the radiator.

We found an old tin can near the spring, which by the way appeared to be a round hole, about two feet across dug down into solod lime stone rock and with but a small amount of water at the bottom.

One of us climbed down and began handing up a cup of water at a time. It was a slow process but we soon discovered plenty fast enough for the water ran out of the radiator as fast as we poured it in. Upon examination we found a hole in the engine block fully 3/4 of an inch in diameter. We tried to plug it with a cork frome one of our collecting viles but found it to small so we got a dead branch from a nearby tree and finely got it plugged so that we could keep a little water in the radiator and then proceeded on our way.

We stopped here and there along the way and explored for interesting plant material, but found very little of importance. After a couple of hours or such a matter we reached the Lower Savannas but were greatly disappointed because we did not find the Flamingoes or as they are called here by the natives, "Fillamingoes".

We made several pictures and collected specimens of a few interesting plants and then headed back for Mathew Town. Our guide, Mr. Darville told us that we might see the Flamingoes in the vicinity of Salt Pond Hill, in a southerly direction from the village, so we returned to get out in that direction.

When we got within about a 1/4 of a mile of Mathew Town, on our return, we had a blow out and had to go in on the rim. It was noon when we got back to town. We learned there that Mr. Armour, Mrs. Fairchild and Miss. Nancy Bell had come ashore and went in a Ford truck to Salt Pond Hill. We also learned that the repair of the Ford, which broke down with us in the morning, could not be repaired.

In view of the foregoing we desided to eat

January 15, 1932.

and await the return of Mr. Armour and the ladies and if possible arrange to take the Ford Truck and then proceed to Salt Pond Hill and a large fresh water/ water some little distance further out.

We had just about finished our lunch when the folks drove up in the old truck. They had with them a part of the redish pink wing of a flamingo, that is as near as any one of the party came to seeing one of those interesting birds.

On the way out in the afternoon we saw on the sand doons a short distance beyond the salt pond, quite a number of interesting, slender stem palms and secured considerable seed and a number of pictures.

Near Salt Pond Hill we secured seed of Stylosanthes hamata[160.1], one of the legumes requested by Mr. Roland Mc Kee[160.2] before we left Washington, D. C.

When we finished our explorations at Salt Pond Hill we drove on out several miles to a large fresh water lake, which is said to be frequently frequented by large numbers of Flamingoes, However, we were doomed to disappointment for there were none to be seen there.

The day was most pleasantly and we feel profitably spent and certainly very much enjoyed by the entire part, especially the men folks. The pictures made today follow.

January 16, 1932.

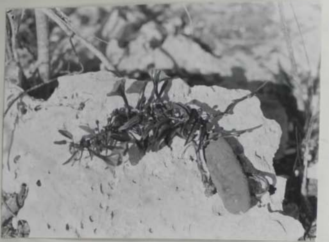
Negative #57728. Landscape.

Along the road northward from Mathew Town to the Lower Savannas, on Great Inagua. The most southerly island of the Bahama group. This view shows the short stunted native growth,

Negative #57729. The Old Ford Car.at rest.

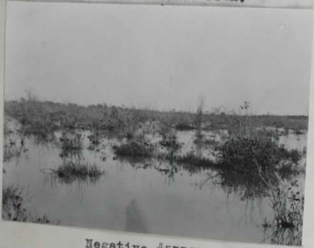
Mr. Loomis whittleing a plug from a dry branch with which to plug a 3/4 inch opening in the engine block. We got that repaired but later had a blow out which could not be repaired.

January 15, 1932.



162.1

Negative #57730. Exogonium sp. (Ipomea)
A nearby picture of a good size tuber and a portion of the red flowering vine we found in the scrub on our first trip out from Mathew Town.



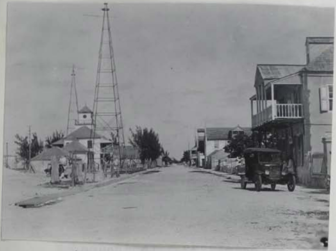
Negative #57731. Landscape.
View of a portion of the Savannah, to the northward from Mathew Town Which Flamingoes are said frequent.

January 15, 1932.

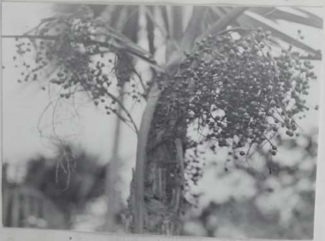
Negative #57732. Landscape.
View of a portion of the Large Savannah where Flamingoes are said,to come to feed.in large numbers

Negative #57733. Landscape.
View of another portion of the Savannah or large fresh water lake where Flamingoes are said to come in large numbers to feed. Salt Pond Hill is in the background.

January 15, 1933.



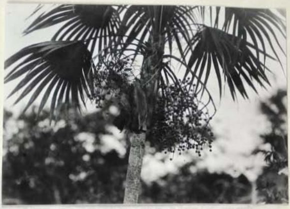
Negative #57734. Street scene.
View of the main street in Mathew Town. The old Ford we went out with in the morning is at the right and just across from the landing.



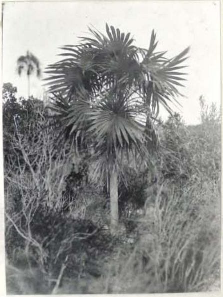
164.1

Negative #57735. Cocothrinax sp.
A nearby view of a seed cluster of this small growing palm. This picture was taken on the sand doons to the southeast of Mathew Town, on Great Inagua. The most southern island of the Bahama group.

January 15, 1932.

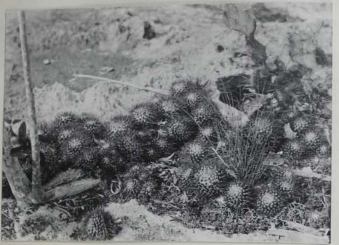


Negative #57736. Cocothrinax sp.
A fairly nearby view which shows seed cluster and a portion of the top of this small growing slender stem palm, on the sand doons on Great Inauga.

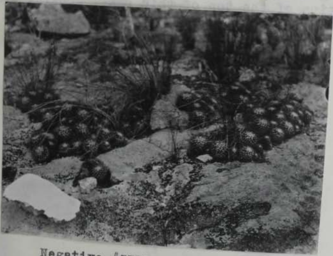


Negative #57737. Cocothrinax sp.
This view shows very nicely the general appearance and pleasing effect of one of the small growing slender trunk palms.

January 15, 1932.

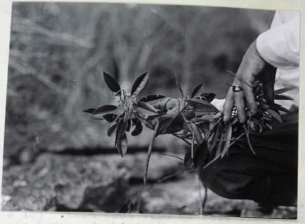


Negative #37738. Covayphantha nivosa. These plants are growing on practicaly solid coral lime stone rock, on Salt Pond Hill, Great Inagua.



Negative #37739. Covayphantha nivosa. View of another collection of this same species of cactus. In their native habitat here on Salt Pond Hill, they appear extremely attractive and ornamental.

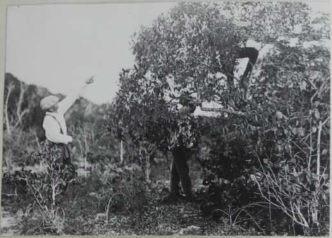
January 15, 1932.



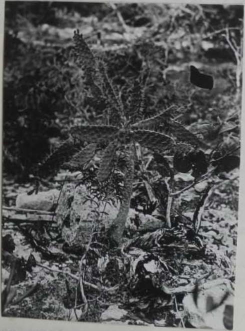
167.1 Negative #57740. Capparis cynophallophora. A nearby picture of flowering andfruiting branches of this interesting plant. The specimen was secured on Salt Pond Hill, Great Inauga.

Negative #57741. Stylosanthes hamata. Mr. L. R. Toy collecting seed of this interesting legume. The plants are 18 inches or more in height and very much resemble alfalfa in appearance. These plants are growing on almost pure white sand. It looks promising as a forage.

January 15, 1932.



Negative #57742. Capparis cynopyllophora. Collecting seed of this interesting plant from a small tree on Salt Pont Hill. For a nearby view of flowering and fruiting branches see picture numbered 57740.



168.1

Negative #57743. Opuntia narhii. A nearby view of a plant of this interesting upright growing cactus, with oddly shaped pads which are covered with many spines, Salt Pond Hill Great Inagua.

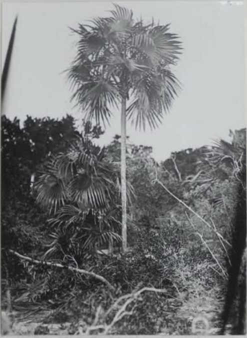
January 15, 1932.

Negative #57744. Water and Land-Scape. Looking to the southward across a portion of the lage fresh water lake beyond Salt Pond Hill, Great Inauga. This is where the Flamingoes are said to gather in great numbers.

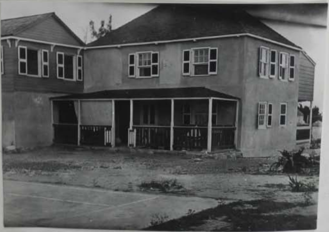
Negative #57745. Land and Water-scape. View in a northerly direction along the shore of the lake noted above. This is said to be the camping grounds of the "Fillimingos"

Unfortunately for us, they were not in camp today and as a result we missed the treat we hoped and planned for.

January 15, 1932.

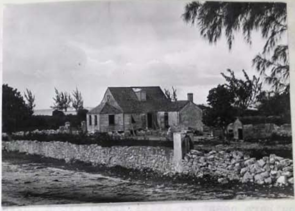


Negative #57746. Cocothrinax sp.
A nearby view of a single specimen of this interesting and extremely ornamental palm. This picture was taken a short distance beyon the salt pond along the route to Salt Pond Hill, Great Inauga.

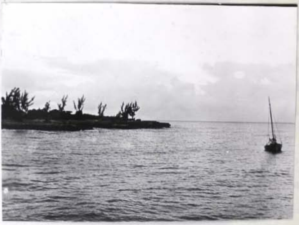


Negative #57747. House in Mathew Town Great Ianuga. Home of the adminestrator.

January 15, 1932.



Negative #57748. Landscape.
Showing an average home and its surroundings in the village of Mathew Town, Great Inauga. Through the two trees beyon and just to the left of the house is the Utowana at anchor in the harbor.



Negative #57749. Land and Sea-scape.
View from the landing at Mathew Town, late in the afternoon, looking in a southwesterlay direction, across a portion of the harbor.

Saturday January 16, 1932.

We broke anchor sometime during last night or early this morning and pulled out from Great Inauga en route for the uninhabited island of Beata.

This island which we anticipate will be most interesting is located a short distance to the southwest of the wxtreme southern tip of the island of Dominica.

Throughout the day we steamed along the southern coast of Haiti, some times quite close in and then again further out to sea but never out of sight of land.

The scenery was fine and we frequently forsook our work in the laboratory for a strole on deck and the enjoyment of the landscape, of sea, the shore and low rolling foot-hills rising from the waters edge and laying, as it were, against the irregular high mountains in the background.

The day was clear, the air balmy and invigorating and the sea, when not too far from land, was much smoother than a few days ago and all aboard felt much more comfortable.

When below deck we worked with the seed and plant material, herbarium specimens, photographs and notes and succeeded in getting the work in general in pretty good shape.

As a rule we were too far off shore to get worthwhile pictures. However the panarama views which follows, will we feel sure. prove to be of interest.

[Vol. 75]

d175206
Copy 1

ALLISON V. ARMOUR
AGRICULTURAL EXPEDITION
1931-1932

VOLUME 11

FOR THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WITH THE
YACHT UTOWANA

VISITING ISLANDS OF
THE

BRITISH WEST INDIES
ALSO
BRITISH AND DUTCH GUIANA.

Monday March 28, 1932.

We left our anchorage in the harbor of Cape Haittien, Haiti at one o'clock en rout fer the Island of Mariguana some 150 miles distant to the northwest where we are due to arrive en the early morning.

We devoted the afternoon and evening to working with our pictures, herbarium specimens and other plant material and have things in pretty good shape.

Tuesday March 29, 1932,

We pulled into sight of the low, long, narreow strip of land before 6 this morning and as there was no dock or landing of any description in sight, with lead and line felt our way to within about a quarter of a mile of shore and dropped anchor.

This is for the most part a long, low narrow strip of rocky and sandy land, 2 to 6 miles in width and some 24 miles in length. Here and there along the coast are occasional hills, none of which exceed 300 feet in height.

We cast anchor at Abraham Bay, on the southeern side of the island and pretty well toward the northern end.

After breakfast we delayed for a while our going ashore for the passing of a squall coming in from the North.

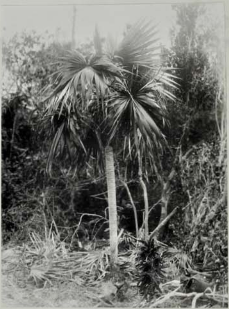
On landing we found the island very rocky and the bush scrubby and somewhat scattered and varying with the soil from little to considerable.

670.1 We found scattered here and there small specimens of Cocothrinax Palms and occasionally find a fair amount of good seed. With this exception there does not appear to be anything of very great interest or value to collect.

Tuesday March 29, 1932.

It was a little after one o'clock when we got back to the yacht and at 2 P. M. we broke anchor and headed in a northwesterly direction for Nassa, on New Providence Island, our next and last stop before reaching Miami, Fla.

It was cloudy and some time rainy while we were exploring on the Island of Mariguana and perhaps the pictures we made are not very good, however such of those as are worth while follow.



671.1

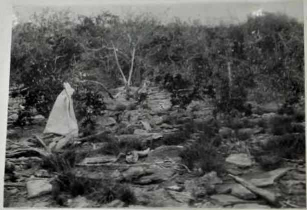
Negative #58309, Cocothrinax Sp. A fairly nearby view of a nice looking, but rather small speciman palm. Many of the palms we saw today while exploring on the island of Mariguana are growing on little more than solid coral or lime stone rock. The distance of this small palm from the camera is 12' and the height of the specimen is between 6 and 7 feet.

Tuesday March 29, 1932.

Negative #58310, Coral lime-stone rock. A c close up view of a small portion of the coral lime-s stone surface of the island of Mariguanna. This is tipical of the majority of the area over which we explored during the several hours we were on the island.

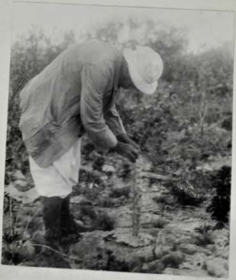
Negative #58311, Cocothrinax Sp. Also Landscape. This view shows Dr. David Fairchild examining a young palm which apparently has been killed by fire. We observed that where there are rather large areas of sandy land. It appears to have been burnt over and cultivated. Under such conditions the palms as a rule show more resistance to fire injury than most other vegetation.

Tuesday March 29, 1932.



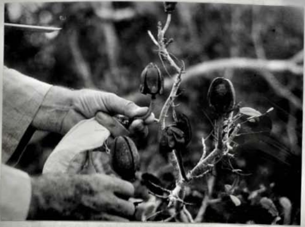
Negative #58312, Landscape. Also Coral limestone.

This somewhat extende view of the surface of the island of Mariguana is quite typical of a large portion of the area we saw. When hit in a certain way.these thin sheets of rock ring like a bell. The tone is clear and pleasant. Perhaps if cut in narrow strips and propererly mounted they could be made into a musical instrument.



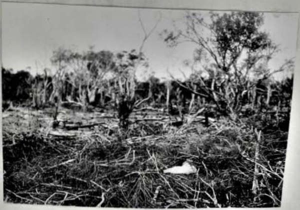
Negative #58313, Limestone. This view shows Dr. David Fairchild holding one of the large thin slabs or sheets of coral limestone on edge.

Tuesday March 29, 1932.



674.1

Negative #58314, Swietenia Sp. Mahogany. This is a close up view of a fruiting branch of mahogany. The seed in the partly open pod just beyon the upper hand have been destroyed by some insect.

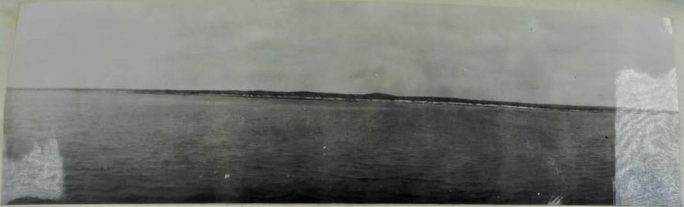


Negative #58315, Landscape. View of a portion of a small clearing. Some of the bush has been cut and thrown to one side and some has been burnt. This is a portion of the small sandy areas before mentioned.

Tuesday March 29, 1932.

Negative #58316, Land and waterscape. View across a portion of a small lake, a short distance back from the shore. This is likely the result of overflow from the ocean in stormy weather or it may fill by means of under surface passages connecting with the sea.

Negative #58317, Alone with a------- and Plants. This interesting view shows something of the results after a few hours of plant exploration work in the bush on the island of Mariguana.



Negative # 5831.8. Sea and Land Scape –
a panoramic view of a portion of
the Southern Coast-line of the island of Mariguana,
one of the Bahama Group - March 29-1932

Wednesday March 30, 1932.

Today we are at sea and the old ocean is pretty rough but as we did not get very much material yesterday, and had yesterday afternoon and evening to handle what we did get. As a result every one is taking things pretty easy and just trying to be as comfertable as possible.

Thursday, March 31, 1932.

About 10 o'clock this morning we dropped anchor in the harbor of Nassu, New Providence. This makes our third anchorage in this harbor and as there is nothing in the plant line for us to get this time and very little business to attend to we will get out pretty early in the morning en route to Miami, Florida.

Friday April 1, 1932.

"April Fools Day"

We broke anchor at about 8 this morning and headed in a northwesterly direction en route for Miami, Florida, where we are due to arrive early tomorrow morning.

In the morning and up until about 2/ P. M. the sea was quite calm and every one felt in pretty good shape. Those who leave the Utowana at Miami, Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild, Messrs, H. F. Loomis and L. R. Toy, got their work cleared up and their effects packed.

The cruise has , with the exception of the untimely death of Mr. Jorden Mott in its early stage, has been exceptionally delightful and really a great deal has been accomplished. After a few days spent at Miami, the Utowana, Skipper and crew with Dorsett and all of the plant material aboard will push on up to Washington.

From Washington Mr. Armour with the yacht and crew will return to New York

Saturday April 2, 1932.

We experienced a pretty rough nights run but all was able to be up for breakfast, which was served between 6 and 7 o'clock.

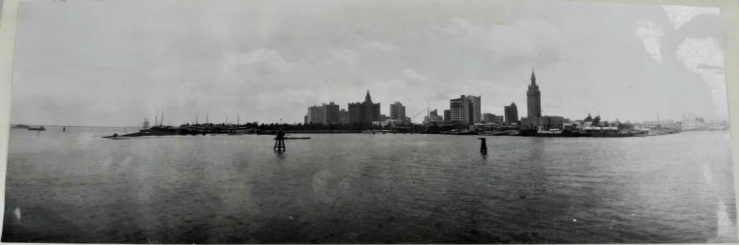
We arrived in the harbor of Miami about 8.30 A. M. and by about 10 we were cleared through customs, passed the health inspection and attended to the regular port formalities and were tied up to the dock.

Shortly before 11 A. M. the entire Miami contingent was out and gone bag and baggage. The plans are to remain here until some time Tuesday and then head north en route to Washington.

Today I received copies of a number of letters which were received in and answered at Washington. Under this date I wrote a letter to Mr. J. L. Mahoney, Administrative Assistant in the Office. A copy of this as well as of the other letters received will follow at the end of todays notes.

During the afternoon I made a panoramic picture of a portion of the City and water front of Miami. and attended to the living plant material.

While at anchor here I will live aboard the yacht for the resposibility of careing for the live plants is considerable and I do not want anything to happen to them while here or between here and Washington, D. C., their destination.



Negative # 58319_ Water and Landscape. a panoramic view from the deck of the yacht Ulowana at her dock in Miami, Florida
It shows a good portion of the city and also its' water front. April 2-1932.

Saturday April 2, 1932.
Copy of My letter of this date to
Mr. J. L. Mahoney, At Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

Shortly after our arrival in the harbor of Nassau, New Provedence March 31, I was handed your letters of February 20 and 27th. Many thanks for the same and also for the enclosures, especially my certificate for continuation in the service. Please also accept my most sincere thanks for your kind assistance in this connection.

We left Nassau April 1st. and arrived here in Miami about 8 o'clock this morning. All are well and apparently the Miami contingent were about as much thrilled and excited to get back as they were when we left here the 29th., of last December.

About 10 A. M. all but "Old"Man" Dorsett, of the exploration party had left the yacht. The laboratory which before then was pretty full is now pretty empty and there is only the click click of this old typewriter as I hunt and pick for the letters to convey to you the good news, that I am back in the good "Old" U. S. A.. Please do not construe this to mean that I have not had a good time and enjoyed every moment of the time, except when sea sick, that we have been out. It was a wonderful cruise and I am wondering if the young fellows in the party appreciated to its fullest their. opportunity and the advantages that were theirs. I sincerely hope so. I have some pictures to show you and a good many things to tell you when I get back. The carbonated waters, etc, etc, service and all that go with them, the Host as well, were simply -- great. Isure hope that you might have been with us for I am sure that you would have enjoyed the cruise and especially the "sparkling waters from France and Germany, as well as such beverages of note from various of the 32 islands at which we called, but I can tell you of this and other features of the trip much better than I can write, so will wait until I get home and relate it in person.

Mr. Armour has decided to run the Utowana up to Washington, for we have some 360 odd numbers of seed and other plant material aboard. In case things go as now planned we will get away from here sometime Tuesday April 5th., and will likely arrive in Washington some time next Sunday or early Monday morning. Mr. Armour will no doubt wire Mr. Ryerson regarding the exact time of our arrival. In case he does and you learn of it, and have the chance

714

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ABROMA.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3703	A. angusta.	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.	"		3-2-32		
	ACACIA						
2659	A. koa.	Antigua, Isl.					
2761	A. arabica.	Cannouan "					
3905	A. sp.	Mariguana "					
	ACANTHOPHOENIX						
2956	A. nobilis.	Trinidad, Port of Spain.					
	ACANTHORIHIZA.						
2797	A. aculeata.	St. George, Grenada.					
	ACHRAS						
2565	A. sapota.	Cat Island.					
	ACROCOMIA						
2961	A. sclerocarpa.	Kingston, St vincent.					
	ADIANTUM						
2672	A. trapeziforme.	Roseau, Dominica Isl.					
2867	A. farleyense.	Trinidad, Porst of Spain.					

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ARECA.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2798	A.triandra.	Grenada Isl.	Seed		2-10-32		
2802	A.catechu						
2953	A.triandra.	Tobago,Isl.	"		2-19-32		L.224
2954	A. sp.	"	"		"		L.228
3727	A. "	Fort de France Martinique	Seed		3-10-32		D.557
	ARENGA						
2684	A.engelsi.	Roseau Dominica			1-29-32		
3666	A. saccharifera	Paramaribo Dutch Guiana	Seed		3-3-32		
	ARISTOLOCHIA						
3719	A. elegans.	Paramaribo Dutch Guiana		Plant	3-1-32		
	ARTOCARPUS						
2576	A.incisa.	New Providence Nassau	Seed		1-9-32		[illegible]
2715	A. "	Port Castris St. Lucia	"		2-3-32		
2820	A. " "	St. George Grenada.	"		2-10-32		
2692	A.integrifolia	Paramaribo D.Guiana	"		2-4-32		
3760	A. incisa.	Basse Terre Guadeloup		Plant	3-11-32		
3865	A. "	Tortola Isl.		Cuttings	3-19-32		
2811	A. integrifolia	St George Grenada		"	1-10-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ASPARAGUS

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2574	A. sp.	Nassau, New Providence	Seed		1-9-32		D-58 D-59
	ASTROCARYUM						
2957	A. sp.	Tobago.	Seed		2-20-32		
2986	A. tucuma.	Port of Spain Trinidad	Seed		2-25-32		
2987	A. segregatum	"	"		"		I-259
3685	A. paramaca.	Paramaibo D. Guiana	"		3-2-32		I-272
	ASYSTASIA						
2964	A. gangetica.	Pt. Castris St. Lucia.	Seed		2-24-32		D-459
	ATTALEA						
2746	A. cohune.	Kingston St, Vincent	Seed		2-4-32		
2840	A. spectabilis.	Pt. of Spain Trinidad	Seed		2-13-32		D-414
3667	A. "	Paramaribo D. Guiana		Plant	3-3-32		
	AULIZA						
2733	A. ciliaris.	Pt. Castris St. Lucia			2-3-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus BROMELIA

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2610	B.sp.	Beata.	Seed		1-18-32		D-127
3806	B.sp.	Basse Terre Guadeloup			3-12-32		
3837	B.pinguin.	Bottom Saba.	"		3-15-32		
3892	B. "	Cape Haiten Haiti		Plant	3-27-32		
3899	B.terlandisia	"		"	3-27-32		
	BUCIDA						
2601	B.buceras.	Mathew Town Gr,Inagua	Seed		1-15-32		
2653	B. "	St John's Antigua.	"		1-26-32		
3822	B. "	Barbuda.	"		3-14-32		
	BROWNEA						
3794	B.grandiceps	Ft. de France Martinique	Seed		3- 9-32		
	BYRSONIMA						
2912	B.specata.	Pt. of Spain Trinidad	Seed		2-12-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CAPERNICIA.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2977	C. cerifera.	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-25-32		
Genus.	CAPPARIS.						
2596	C. cynophallophora	Great Inagua.	"		1-15-32		D.112 114
2607	C. flexuosa.	Beata, Isl.	"		1-18-32		D.133
2618	C. "	Saona, Isl.	"		1-20-32		
3836	C. indica.	Barbuda, Isl.	"		3-14-32		
3845	C. "	Anguilla, "	"		3-16-32		
Genus.	CAPSICUM.						
2584.	C. frutescens	Nassau Isl.	"		1-10-32		
2880	C. sp.	Trinidad "	"		2-17-32		
2804	C. frutescens	Guadaloup "	"		3-13-32		
3823	C. "	Saba. "	"		3-15-32		
Genus,	CARICA.						
2582	C. papaya.	Nassau, Isl	"		1-12-32		
2789	C. "	Dominica "	"		1-29-32		D.265
2915	C. "	" "	"		1-29-32		
2939	C. "	Tobago "	"		2-20-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CHRYSOPHYLLUM,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2716	C. bicolor,	St.Lucia,Isl.	"		2- 3-32		
2717	C.pauciflora ?	"	"		2-3-32		
Genus	CIPURA,						
2655	C. martinicensis,	antigua St.Kitts,Isl	"	Plants	1-26-32		L.122 D.231
3803	C. "	Guadeloup, "	"		3-13-32		
Genus	CISSUS,						
2558	C. intermidea	Nassau, Isl.	"		1- 3-32	"	
3847	C. sicyoides.	Saba, "		Cuttings	3-15-32		
Genus	CITHAREXYLUM.	St.Lucia,Isl.	"		2- 3-32		
2737	C. spinosum.						

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CLUSIA.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2892	C. rosea.	Trinidad, Isl			2-16-32		D.314 315
3729	C. sp.	Martinique,"		Plants	3-10-32		
3825	C. "	Guadeloupe	"		3-13-32		
Genus	COCCOCYPSELUM.						
2918	C. guianense.	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-18-32		
Genus	COCCOTHRINAX.						
2614	C. sp.	Beata, Isl.	"		1-17-32		L.71-75 D.147-8-9 and 635 to 640 inc
2597	C. "	Great Inagua, Isl.	"		1-15-32		L.51 & 52 D.107-8-9 & 115
3873	C. "	Tortola, "	"		3-19-32		L.295 D.628-9
3889	C. martii,	Guantanamo, Cuba.	"		3-24-32		
Genus	COCCOLOBA.						
2656	C. pubscens,	Antigua, Isl	"		1-26-32		D.225
2756	C. "	St. Lucia "	"		2- 4-32		
3669	C. lalifolia,	Paramaribo, Suranam		Plant	3- 3-32		
3811	C. sp	Barbuda, Isl.	"		3-14-32		
3829	C. "	"	"		"		
3830	C. "	"	"		"		
3874	C. "	Inagua "	"		3-23-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus COLVILLEA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2907	C. racemosa,	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-15-32		
Genus	CONOCARPUS,						
2568	C.erectus.	Cat Island,	"			"	
Genus	COPERNICIA,						
2977	C.cerifera.	British Guiana.	"		3-25-32		
Genus	CORDIA,						
2635	C. sulcata/	St. Eustatius	"		1-23-32		D.211
2863	C. alliodora,	Trinidad	"		2-17-32		T.130
2868	C. niteda,	Tortola,	"		3-19-32		
Genus	CORYPHA,						L.143 T.107 see 13
2682	C. umbraculifera	Dominica	"		1-29-32		L.142-3
2683	C. utan	"	"		"		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus COSTUS,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2925	C. sp.	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-16-32		
Genus	COUROUPITA,						
2904	C. gueanensis,	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-13-32		T.109 D.409
Genus	CRESCENTIA,						
2826	C. cucurbitina	Grenada, Isl	"		2-10-32		
Genus	CROTALARIA,						
2588	C. sp.	Gun Point Eleuthra, Isl	"		1-11-32		
2630	C. "	St Kits "	"		1-23-32		
2633	C. "	St.Eustatius	"		1-29-32		
2649	C. "	"	"		"		
2642	C. "	St. Kitts	"		1-24-32		D.216-
2772	C. usaramoensis	"	"		2-24-32		
2773	C. verrucosa,	Bequia Isl.	"		2- 5-32		
2774	C. retusa,	Cannouan "	"		2- 5-32		
2777	C. "	Bequia, "	"		2- 5-32		
2818	C. sp.	Grenada "	"		2-10-32		
2823	C. "	Dominica "	"		1-30-32		
2932	C. "	Tobago "	"		2-1932		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CROTALARIA, Continued.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2950	C. verrucosa,	Tobago, Isl.	"		2-19-32		
2973	C. sp.	Grenada, "	"		2- 9-32		
2974	C. "	British Guiana	"		2-25-32		
3699	C. juncea,	Paramaribo sueranam	"		3- 1-32		
3711	C. sp.	"	"		"		
3813	C. "	St Martin.	"		3-17-32		
3814	C. "	"	"		"		
3838	C. "	Saba.	"		3-15-32		
3853	C. "	Tartola,	"		3-19-32		
3860	C. "	"	"		"		
3876	C. "	Antigua, Isl.	"		1-26-32		
2652	C. "	St. Kits, "	"		1-24-32		
2974	C. "	British, Guiana,	"		2-25-32		

Genus CROTON.

3872	C. cascarilla,	Cat Island.		Cuttings	1- 5-32		

Genus Crysophyllum.

2717	C. passiflorum						

Genus CURCUMA.

2641	C. domestica.	St. Kitts, Isl "			1-23-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus DATURA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2587	D. chlorantha,	Spanish Wells Eleuthra.	"		1-11-32		
2590	D. sp.	Nassau, Isl.	"		1-12-32		
Genus	DESMODIUM,						
2782	D. sp	Dominica, Isl	"		1-30-32		
2936	D. "	Tobago, "			2-19-32		
Genus	DESMONCUS,						
2951	D. minor,	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-16032		
Genus	DIACRIUM,						
2930	D. cicernurum,	Tobago,	"		2-19-32		
2943	D. "	"	"		2-21-33		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus DIOSCOREA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2581	D. alata,	Gun Point, Eluthra Isl.		Tubers,	1-11-32		
2631	D. sp.	St. Kitts,"		Corms	1-23-32		D.#193
2705	D. "	Dominica,		Roots	1-29-32		
2706	D. "	"		"	"		
2878	D. " cayenensis	Trinidad "		"	2-16-32		
2677	D. sp.	" "		"	2-28-32		
3757	D. caplaou	Martinique "		tubers.	3-10-32		
3758	D. San Martin	" "		"	"		
3759	D. Portugese	" "		"	"		
Genus DIOSPYROS,							
2848	D. embryopteris.	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-13-32		
2879	D. ierensis,	"	"		2-16-32		
2968	D. sp.	"	"		2-25-32		
Genus DOLICHOS,							
2593	D. sp.	Gun Point Eleuthra, Isl	"		1-11-32		
2749	D. lablab.	Cannouan, Isl	"		2- 6-32		
2921	D. "	Trinidad, "	"		2- 6-32		
2922	D. "	"	"		2-16-32		
3796	D. "	Saba "	"		3-15-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ELAEIS,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2575	E. guinensis.	Nassau, Isl	"		1- 9-32		L.#11 D. 70
3683	E. melanococca	Paramaribo, Suranam.	"		3- 3-32		
Genus	ELSOTA,						
3891	E. virgata.	Haiti		Cuttings	3-27032		
Genus	ENTADA,						
2944	E.polystachya	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-20-32		
Genus	EPIDENDRUM,						
2720	E. sp.	St. Lucia. "	"		2- 3-32		
Genus	ERIOSEMA,						
2894	E. violaceum,	Trinidad			2-17-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus FICUS,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2553	F. jacquinefolia	Nassau, Isl.	"		1- 1-32		D.#22 &
2665	F. parcelli	Dominica.	"		1-28-32		
2758	F. sp.	Mayreau "	"		2- 6-32		
2793	F. "	Carriacou "	"	cuttings	2- 8-32		
2794	F. "	" "	"	"	"		
2874	F. benjamina	Trinidad, "		Plant	2-16-32	D.#388	See #47
2656	F. salicifolia	"	"		2-24-32		
3726	F. sp.	Martinique,	"		3-10-32		
3946	F. "	"	"	Cuttings	3-12-32		
3861	F. "	Tortola	"		3-19-32		
3904	F "	Haiti	"		3-27-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus HABENARIA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3754	H. sp.	Martinique.		Plant	3-10-32		
Genus	HAEMATOXYLON,						
3880	H.campechianum,	Barbuda, Isl	"		3-14-32		
Genus	HAMELIA,						
3764	H.patens,	Martinique	"		3-10-32		D.#567
Genus	HELICONIA,						
2813	H.sp.	Granada	"		2- 9-32		
2886	H.psittacorum,	"	"		2-10-32		
2905	H. "	Trinidad	"		2-14-32		
3903	H.sp.	Tobago,	"		2-20-32		
Genus	HELICTERES,						
2600	H.jamaicensis,	Gr. Inagua	"		1-15-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus HIBISCUS,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2693	H.chumisi	Dominica,Isl.		Plant	1-29-32		
2786	H.sp.	St. Lucia,"	"		2- 3-32		
2812	H.colluisii	Granada "	"		2-10-32		
2893	H.sp.	Trinidad "		Plant	2-17-32		
3654	H. "	"	"		2-26-32		
3693	H.abelmoschus	Paramaribo,	"		3- 3-32		
3696	H.sp.	"	"		"		
Genus	HYMENOCALLIS,						
3894	H.arenicola	Conception,		Air bulbs	1- 5-32		
Genus	HYMENAEA,						
2731	H.courbasil	St. Lucia,Isl.	"		2-3-32		T.#121
Genus	HYOPHORBE,						
2556	H.vaschaffeltii	Nassau	"		1- 1-32		
Genus	HYPHAENE,						
2980	H.thebaica,	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		1248

778

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus JACARANDA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2561	J. ?	Nassau, Isl.	"				
2901	J. "	Trinidad "	"		2-12-32		
2962	J. ovalefolia	Dominica. "	"		2-23-32		
Genus	JASMINUM,						
2592	J. sp.	Nassau, Isl.	"		1-10-32		
2787	J. azoricum	St Eustatius	"		1-22-32		
3848	J. "	Saba.	-"-	Cuttings	3-15-32		
Genus	JESSENIA,						
2833	J. oligocarpa,		"			F.#18352,12 & [illegible] 1 & 2. L.#213 & 214	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus LAGERSTROEMIA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2855	L.flos-reginae.	Trinidad,Isl.	"		2-13-32		
Genus	LAWSONIA,						
2660	L.alba,	Antigua, Isl.	"		1-26-32		
Genus	LECYTHIS,						
2841	L.zabucaja,	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-15-32		D.#426
2889	L. "	"		Plant	2-17-32		
2963	L. "	"	"		2-15-32		
Genus	LESPEDEZA,						
2861	L.sp.	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-15-32		
Genus	LEUCAENA,						
2552	.Lglauca,	Nassau, Island.			12-36-32		T.#116-12. 14,13,12.
Genus	LICUALA,						
2978	L. grandis,	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-25-32		

784

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus LIVISTONA

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2799	L.altissima.	Trinidad	"		2-10-32		L-198
2800	L.rotundifolia	"	"		"		L.#195
2982	L.hoogendorpii	"	"		2-25-32		
3651	"	"	"		"		
Genus	LODOICEA,						T.#129,126 F.#1844,1 & L.#242,243 D.#461.
2985	L.callipyge	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
Genus	LONCHOCARPUS,						
3770	L.daringensis ?	Guadeloup	"		3-12-32		
Genus	Lucuma,						T.#12
3854	L.nerosa.	Guadeloup	"		3-12-32		
Genus	LYCOPERSICUM,						
2579	L.esculentum	Nassau, Isl.	"		1- 9-32		
2591	L "	"	"		1-11-32		
2896	L "	Trinidad "	"		2-17-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus MANGIFERA, Continued.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3819	M.indica, Cottage	Tortola		Scions	3-18-32		
3821	M. " Mango Tin	Guadeloup		"	3-12-32		
3826	M. " Royal	Tortola		"	3-19-32		
3831	M. " Seedling	"		"	"		
3832	M. " Rector	"		"	"		
3833	M. " Kidney	"		"	"		
Genus	MANICARIA						
2917	M.saccifera	Trinidad	"		2-18-32		
2940	M. "	"	"		"		
Genus 2997	Mantrichardia aculeata						
Genera	MANIHOT.						
2564	M.utilissema	Cat Island		Cuttings	1- 4-32		D.#31
2580	M. "	Nassau			1-11-32		
2752	M. "	St. Vincent			2- 5-32		
Genus	Marattia.	"			"		
Genus	MARCGRAVIA						
2639	M.senterisii	Beata Isl.	"		1-24-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus MONSTERA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2753	M. sp.	Dominica,		Cuttings	1-29-32		T.#109
2754	M. "	St. Vincent		"	"		
Genus MONTEZUMA,							
2617	M. sp.	Beata, Isl	"	Cuttings	1-17-32		D.#138 to 140 538 & 539
Genera MONTRICHARDIA							
2948	M. oculeata	Tobago	"		2-25-32		
2997	M. "	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
Genus MORA,							
2916	M. excelsa,	Trinidad		Cuttings	2-18-32		
Genus MORANA							
2557	M. iredìae,	Nassau					
Genus MUCUNA,							
2895	M. stoaner ?	Trinidad	"		2-17-32		
2938	M. "	Tobago,	"		2-20-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ✓ NANNORHOPS,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
✓ 2804	N.ritcheana	Granada		Off-shoots	1-10-32		L.#196 197
✓ Genus	NIPA,						
✓ 2981	N.fruticans	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		L.#255-6 D.#465 & 504
✓ Genus	NORANTEA						
✓ 2884	N.guianensis	Trinidad	-"-	Suckers	2-16-32		
✓ 3671	N. "	Dominica	-"-	Plant	3- 3-32		
✓ Genus	OCHROSIA,						
✓ 2845	O.mooni	Trinidad			2-13-32		D.#402
✓ Genus	OCHNA,						
✓ 2971	O.mossambicinsis	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
✓ Genus	ONCIDIUM,						
✓ 2572	O.sp.	Rum Key, Isl		Plant	1- 6-32		D.#42,43 & 44
✓ 2910	O.cebolleta	Trinidad		"	2-19-32		
✓ 2911	O.papilio	"		"	"		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus OPUNTIA.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2604	O.nomliformus	Beatta, Isl	"		1-17-32		T.#102 D.#
2667	O.sp.	St Kits	"		1-23-32		
Genus	ORCHID.						
2563	O.eucylia	Cat Island		Plants	1- 4-32		
2626	O.epedendron	Saiona, Isl		"	1-20-32		
2763	O.sp.	Mayero "		"	2- 6-32		
3791	O. "	Saba, "		"	3-15-32		
3792	O. "	" "		"	"		
3867	O. "	" "		"	"		
3893	O. "	Guantanamo, Cuba		"	3-24-32		
3897	O. "	Haiti,		"	3-27032		
3898	O. "	"		"	"		D.#668
3896	O. "	"		"	"		
Genus	ORMOSIA						
2632	O.krugii	St. Kitts	"		1-24-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PASSIFLORA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2562	P.cupraea	Cat Island	"		1- 4-32		
2569	P.pectinata	Rum Key	"				D.#32
2625	P.pallido	Saona	"		1-20-32		
2645	P.quadrangularis	St Kits	"		1-24-32		D.#318
2952	P.sp.	Eleuthera	"		1- 7-32		
2995	P. "	Trinidad	"		2-23-32		
3769	P. "	Guadeloup	_"	Plant	3-11-32		D.#581
3771	P.laurifolia	St Lucia	Seed		2- 8-32		
3775	P."	Guadeloupe	"		2-13-32		
Genus	PELTOGYNE						
2913	P.porphyrocardia	Trinidad	"		2-16-32		
2970	P.perphyro ?	Dominica	"		2-25-32		
Genus	PELTOPHORUM,						
2828	P.lineae	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		
2934	P.ferrugina ?	Tobago	"		2-19-32		
Genus	PENNISETUM,						
2662	P.setosum,	St Kitts	"				

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PENTAS,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2873	P.carnea	Trinidad		Plant	2-16-32		
Genus	PEPEROMIA,						
3820	P.affina.	Guadeloupe		Plants	3-13-32		
3903	P.sp.	Haiti		"	3-27-32		
Genus	PETREA,						
3653	P.volubilis	Trinidad	"		2-26-32		
3870	P. "	Antigua	"		1-26-32		
Genus	PHASEOLUS,						
2566	Psp.	Cat Island	"		1- 4-32		D.#32
3705	P.radiatus	Surinam,	"		3- 3-32		
3795	P.lunatus	Saba	"		3-15-32		
3885	P.sp.	Tortola	"		3-19-32		
Genus	PHILODENDRON						
3798	P.sp.	Martinique	"		3-10-32		
3901	P.tripastitum	Haiti	"		3-27-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PHOENIX,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2560	P.roebelenii	Nassau, Isl.	"		1- 1-32		
3658	P.sp.	Trinidad	"		2-26-32		
Genus	PHRYNIUM,						
2882	P.sp.	Trinidad		Plant	2-14-32		
Genus	PICRAMIA,						
2669	P.pentandra	Antigua, Isl.	"		2-26-32		
Genus	PICRODENDRON,						
2846	P.arborium	Trinidad			2-13-32		
Genus	PINANGA,						
2677	P.kuhlii	Dominica.	"		1-31-32		
Genus	PIPER,						
3767	P.betle	Surinam		cuttings	3- 4-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PSICIDIA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2790	P.erythrina,	Cariacou	"		2- 8-32		
Genus	PITCAIRNIA,						
2723	P. coccinea,	Dominica			1-28-32		
2767	P.bracteata	St. Vincent	"		2- 4-32		
2808	P.coccinia	Grenada	"		2-10-32		
Genus	PITHECOLOBIUM,						
2747	P.besterelnum ?	St Vincent	"		2- 4-32		T.#106
2965	P.caribalumcardia	Trinidad	"		2-24-32		
Genus	PLUMBAGO,						
3674	P.rosea	Surinam		Plant	2- 3-32		
Genus	PLUMERIA,						
2570	P.obtusa	Rum Key		Plants	1- 6-32		L.#
2602	P.sp.	Gr. Inaugua	"		1-15-32		D.#135
2608	P.obtusa	Beata Isl.	"		1-18-32		
2627	P "	Saona	"		1-17-32		
2766	P.alba	Mayero	"		2- 6-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PLUMERIA, Continued

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2806	P.rubra	Granada	"		2-10-32		
3799	P.alba	Anguilla	"		3-16-32		
3900	P.acutifolia	Haiti	_"	Cuttings	3-27-32		
Genus	PORTLANDIA,						
2825	P.grandiflora	Trinidad	"		2-12-32		D.#391
Genus	POTHOS,						
2885	P.sp.	Trinidad		cuttings	2-14-32		
Genus	PROSOPIS,						
2598	P.juliflora	Great Inauga	"		1-15-32		T.#110
Genus	PSEUDOPHOENIX,						
2585	P.sargentii	Nassau Isl	"		1-10-32		L.#52 D.#69 T.#117-8 L.#69-70-79-10[illegible] 106-7-8 9 160-167-168 181-182
2619	P.saonae	Saona Isl	"		1-20-32		
2620	P "	" "	"		"		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus SEAFORTHIA,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2589	S.elegans	Nassau, Isl	"		1-10-32		D.#60-1,2 L.#49
Genus	SECURIDACA,						
3670	S.diversifolia	Surinam		Plant	3- 3-32		
Genus	SENNA,						
3797	S.abata?	Anguilla	"		3-16-32		
Genus	SESAMUM,						
2556	S.indicum	Nassau, Isl.	"		1- 2-32		
Genus	SICANA,						
3772	S.odorifera	Martinique	"		3-10-32		
Genus	SMILAX,						
2687	S.sp.	Dominica		Plant	1-29-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus SOLANUM,

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2741	S.sp.	St.Lucia	"		2- 3-32		
2946	S.macranthum	Trinidad	"		2-16-32		
Genus	STACHYTARPHETA,						
2906	S.grandiflora	Trinidad	"		2-15-32		
Genus	STERCULIA,						
2651	S.alata	Antigua	"		1-26-32		
2847	S.civira.e	Dominica	"		2-13-32		
Genus	STIGMATOPHYLLON,						
3850	S.lingulatum	Anguilla	"		3- 6-32		
Genus	STIZOLOBIUM,						
2738	S.sp.	St Lucia	"		2- 3-32		
Genus	STYLOSANTHES,						
2599	S.hamata	Gr. Inauga	"		1-15-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus TILLANDSIA

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2644	T.utriculata	Conception.	"		1- 5-32		
2732	T.sp.	St. Lucia	"		2- 3-32		T.#1837 #11
2996	T. "	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
3664	T. "	Tobago	"		2-20-32		T.#135 D.#
Genus	TRADESCANTIA.						
3881	T.sp.	Surinam.		Cuttings	3- 5-32		
Genus	TRIBULUS.						
2609	T.cistoides	Beata, Isl.	"		1-18-32		
Genus	TUPA.						
2674	T.persicifolia,	Dominica	"		1-31-32		
Genus	UNDETERMINED.						
2554	Vine	Nassau	"		1-1-32		
2559	"	"	"		1- 3-32		
2571	Shrub	Rum Key	"		1- 6-32		
2577		Nassau	"		1- 9-32		
2567	Shrub	Nassau	"		1- 2-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus UNDETERMINED, Continued.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2594	Legume	Spanish Wells	"		1-10-32		
2595	Shrub	Nassau	"		1-12-32		
2613	"	Beata Isl	"		1-17-32		
2615	Vine	"	"		1-18-32		
2622	Tree	Saona	"		1-20-32		
2623	"	"	"		"		
2624	Shrub	"	"		"		
2625	Palm	Nassau	"		1- 1-32	See	D.#15-1 & #413
2637	"	St.Kitts	"		1-23-32		D.#204
2640	Legume	"	"		"		
2654	Shrub	"	"		1-24-32		
2680	Tree	St. Eustatius	"		1-22-32		
2695		Dominica	"		1-29-32		
2700	Palm	St. Kitts	"		1-23-32		
2718		St. Lucia	"		2- 3-32		
2719		"	"		"		
2726	Tree	"	"		"		
2734	Legume	"	"		"		
2769	"	"	"		"		
2771	"	"	"		"		
2775	"	"	"		"		
2778	"	Bequia, Isl	"		2- 5-32		
2783	"	St. Kitts	"		1-23-32		
2788	Tree	Saona	"		1-20-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus VANDA.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2688	V.sp.	Dominica		Plant	1-29-32		
2835	V.teres	Trinidad			2-15-32		L.#221
2836	V. "	"			"		
2876	V. "	"		Plants	2-16-32		
Genus	VANGUERIA,						
3762	V.edulus	Guadepoupe	"		3-11-32		
Genus	VICTORIA,						
3688	V.regia	British Guiana	"	Plants	2-27-32		T.#104- D.#454-
Genus	VITEX,						
2573	V.sp.	Nassau	"		1- 9-32		D.#63
Genus	WARSZEWICZIA						
2856	W.coccinea	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		D.#403
Genus	XANTHOSOMA,						
3727	X.sagittifolium	Martinique		Plant	3-10-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus XANTHOSOMA, Contimued.

B—Bulbs. C—Cuttings. P—Plants. S—Scions. T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3743	X.sagittifolium	Martinique		Plant	3-10-32		
3768	Xsp.	St. Lucia		"	3- 8-32		
Genus	XYLOPIA,						
3681	Xfrutescens	Sourinsm	"		3- 3-32		F.#58174 D.#544
Genus	ZEA,						
3691	Z.mays	Sourinam	"		3- 3-32		
Genus	ZEPHYRANRES,						
2583	Z.atamasco	Nassau		Bulbs	1- 2-32		D.#230
Genus	ZINGIBER,						
2891	Z.officinalis	Ttinidad		Roots	2-17-32		
2958	Z.sp.	Tobago		"	2-20-32		
Genus	ZIZYPHUS,						
2781	Zsp.	Dominica	"		1-28-32		

Notes

[51.1] Nancy Bell Bates (1912-1976) was the daughter of David Fairchild.

[51.2] "Utowana" was a research yacht owned by businessman Allison V. Armour (1863-1941), who also joined this expedition to the Caribbean Islands and Guianas (Barbour, 1943). David Fairchild performed plant hunting expeditions on board this ship between 1925 and 1933 (Francisco-Ortega et al., 2014).

[51.3] Chapman Field refers to the agriculture research station of the USDA located in Miami (McGuire, 2001).

[51.4] It refers to "The Kampong", this was David Fairchild's home in Coconut Grove, Miami. Currently this site is owned by the US National Tropical Botanic Garden (Zuckerman, 1993).

[56.1] *Hernandia sonora* L. (Hernandiaceae, common name: mago) is a tropical tree cultivated for its ornamental value.

[60b.1] Expedition member Leonard R. Toy (1900-1973) was an horticulturist who worked at the Florida State Experimental Station, University of Florida at Homestead, Florida (Francisco-Ortega et al., 2018).

[60b.2] Expedition member Harold Frederick Loomis (1896-1976) was an entomologist and botanist who worked in the USDA Research Station of Miami at Chapman Field, Florida (Francisco-Ortega et al., 2018).

[65.1] It refers to the USS *Constitution*, a three-masted frigate of the United States Navy that was launched in 1797 and it is the oldest USA military vessel still operational (Brodine et al., 2007)

[68.1] We were unable to find biographical details for Dr. Albury.

[69.1] Dr. Charles Summer Dolley (1856-1948) was an American medical doctor and biologist who worked in the Bahamas (Gifford, 1947; Fairchild, 1948) and collaborated on the *Provisional List of the Plants of the Bahama Islands* by Gardiner & Brace (1889).

[71.1] Jordan L. Mott (1857-1932) was an expedition member and personal friend of Allison Armour who was the grandson of the founder of a prominent iron works company in New York. He died in Rum Cay during the expedition (MacNamara, 1989).

[72.1] Arthur C. Langlois (1902-1977) was a palm expert who lived in the Bahamas (https://www.fairchildgarden.org/About-Fairchild/Mission-History/Archive-Collections/Arthur-C-Langlois-Collection), and who was the owner of "The Retreat Garden." This was the first national park of the island of New Providence. Currently this garden is an educational center and administrative site owned and managed by The Bahamas National Trust.

[72.2] *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poir. (Fabaceae, common name: vegetable hummingbird, is a tree species of Asian origin which is cultivated because of its ornamental value.

[72.3] Coconut "bud rot" is a soil disease that affects coconuts and that is produced mostly by the fungus *Phytophthora palmivora* (Joseph & Radha, 1975).

[73.1] *Leucaena glauca* Benth. (Fabaceae, accepted name: *L. leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit, common name: white leadtree) is a species native to Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala. It has became naturalized in the tropics as a multipurpose shrub that is widely used mostly for firewood, fences and fodder. The seeds of the species have a toxic free amino acid, mimosine, that inhibits hair growth on animals fed with this legume (Crounse et al., 1962). Material of this species was collected in Nassau (David Fairchild's collection number 2552).

[75.1] *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. (common name: African oil palm) is a palm native to west and southwest Africa which currently is widely cultivated in the tropics for oil which is extracted from the seeds. Material of this species was collected in Nassau (garden of Mrs. Edward George; USDA-96485).

[75.2] We were unable to find biographical details for Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Currie. However, label for photo 7854 refers to "Osmond Currie (R.K. Currie & Co. S.S. Agents)."

[76.1] The depicted palm is *Hyophorbe lagenicaulis* (L.H. Bailey) H.E. Moore (common name: bottle palm, a species endemic to Mauritius Island that is widely cultivated in tropical gardens). According to David Fairchild's plant collection book, seeds from the plant depicted in this photograph were collected (David Fairchild's plant collection number 2575).

[78.1] The depicted tree is *Ficus americana* Aubl. (Moraceae, common name: Jamaican cherry fig) a neotropical species that has edible fruits. Herbarium material (US-01068358) and seeds (USDA-95691) were collected from the individual shown in the photograph.

[80.1] See note 72.3.

[81.1] The depicted palm is *Coccothrinax argentata* (Jacq.) L.H. Bailey, a species endemic to Florida and the Bahamas. In contrast, *C. argentea* (Schult. & Schult.f.) Becc. [as "argentia" in photo caption] is restricted to Hispaniola.

[83.1] *Ceiba pentandra* (Malvacea, common name: ceiba) has a disjunct distribution between West Africa and the Caribbean Basin. This tree is relevant in Caribbean religious practices with African roots (Hartman, 2011) and it is also widely cultivated in gardens of the region.

[84.1] The depicted climber shrub is *Bougainvillea x buttiana* Holttum & Stand. (Nyctaginaceae, common name: bougainvillea). The species is a hybrid between *B. glabra* Choicy and *B. peruviana* Bonpl. *Bougainvillea* is a South American genus.

[86.1] We were unable to find biographical details for D. Lawrence.

[86.2] *Artocarpus incisus* (Thunb.) L.f. [as "incisa" in photo caption] (Moraceae, accepted name: *A. altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, common name: bread fruit) is a tree with edible fruits. It is native to the Pacific Basin and it is widely cultivated throughout the Caribbean Islands. Cuttings of this species were collected in Nassau in the garden of Mrs. Edward George (David Fairchild's plant collection number 2576).

[86.3] It refers to wooden boxes designed to transport living plants on board of ships.

[87.1] Alexander Graham Bell Fairchild (1906-1994) was the son of David Fairchild. He developed his career as an entomologist and worked at the University of Florida at Gainesville.

[87.2] Fred D. Fisher (1874-?) was the USA consul at Nassau during the expedition.

[91.1] We were unable to find biographical details for Mr. Brown.

[91.2] It refers to the small shrub *Croton eluteria* (L.) W. Wright (Euphorbiaceae, common name: cascarilla) that is endemic to the Greater Antilles. Its bark has medicinal properties and it is used worldwide (Fattorusso et al., 2002). Herbarium material (US-00969375) and cuttings of this species were collected in Cat Island (David Fairchild's collection number 3872).

[96.1] *Manihot utilissima* Poh (Euphorbiaceae, accepted name: *M. esculenta* Crantz, common name: cassava) is widely cultivated for its edible roots throughout the tropics. The Amazon basin is its center of origin. Cuttings of this species were collected in Cat Island (plant depicted in the photograph, USDA-95593) and Eleuthera (USDA-95666).

[97.1] It refers to *Phaseolus lunatus* L. (Fabaceae, common name: lima bean). Germplasm (USDA-95699) and herbarium material (US-00995585) of the plants shown in the photo were collected. This a grain vegetable of Neotropical origin.

[98.1] It refers to a member of the termite subfamily Nasutitermitinae.

[98.2] *Achras zapota* L. (Sapotaceae, accepted name: *Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen, common name: sapodilla) is a fruit tree originally from the Caribbean Basin that is currently cultivated through the tropics. Germplasm was collected in Cat Island (USDA-95688).

[99.2] *Pseudophoenix sargentii* Sarg. (common name: buccaneer palm) is endemic in Florida, Caribbean Islands, and Yucatan. Seeds were collected in Nassau (USDA-96488).

[100.1] Herbarium material (US-01091717) and germplasm (USDA-95697) were collected from plants depicted in this photo. Based on the herbarium material this species is identified as *Passiflora pectinata* Griseb. (Passifloraceae).

[101.2] There is no species of *Coccothrinax* under the specific epithet of *"sargentii."* Clearly this text refers to *Coccothrinax argentata* (Jacq.) L.H. Bailey (see note 81.1).

[101.3] We believe that it refers to *Ipomoea violacea* L. (Convolvulaceae, common name: beach moonflower) as this was the only member of this family collected in Conception (USDA-95693). This a tropical perennial vine with a widespread worldwide distribution.

[101.4] See note 100.1.

[101.5] We believe it refers to *Galactia striata* (Jacq.) Urb. (Fabaceae, common name: milkpea), a common neotropical perennial herb. Herbarium specimens (US-00995852, US-0995853) and germplasm (USDA-95692) were collected in Conception.

[101.6] One germplasm accession of cotton (*Gossypium* sp., Malvaceae, USDA-98757) was collected in Conception.

[102.1] Material from twelve plant species were collected in this Conception.

[104.1] It refers to *Agave sisalana* Perrine (Asparagaceae, common name: sisal hemp) a species that was widely cultivated in the Bahamas as a source of fiber (Eneas, 1998). It it is believed that this species is originally native to Mexico.

[104.2] See note 98.2.

[104.3] It refers to the orchid species *Encyclia altisssima* (Orchidaceae), a species endemic in the Caribbean Islands. Both germplasm (USDA-99036) and herbarium material (US-0042537) were collected in Rum Cay.

[104.4] It refers to *Plumeria obtusa* L. (Apocynaceae, common name: frangipani). The species is restricted to the Caribbean Islands, Mexico, and Central America.

[105.1] We could not find details pertinent to samples of cotton being collected in Rum Cay either in the US National Herbarium or in David Fairchild's plant collection books or in the USDA germplasm introduction records.

[107.1] See note 104.4.

[112.1] See note 104.5.

[116.1] See Appendix 2 for details pertinent to these Bahamian collections.

[117.1] It refers to a cultivar of *Capsicum frutescens* L. (Solanaceae, common name: bell pepper) that was collected in Nassau (USDA-96503).

[118.1] It refers to a cultivar of *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (Solanaceae, common name: tomato) that was collected in Nassau (David Fairchild's plant collection number 2591).

[118.2] We were unable to find biographical details for Mrs. Edward George.

[119.1] It refers to *Asparagus aethiopicus* (Kunth) Jessop (Asparagaceae, common name: asparagus fern), a herbaceous perennial species from South Africa widely used as ornamental. Both herbarium material (US-00959216) and seeds (USDA-96501) were collected in this garden.

[119.2] It refers to *Vitex agnus-castus* L. (Lamiaceae, common name: chasteberry), a tree species from the Mediterranean region which is a common gardening plant. Both herbarium material (US-01111743) and seeds (USDA-96518) were collected in this garden.

[120.1] Frank N. Meyer (1875-1918) was one of the most important USDA plant explorers. He died during a plant hunting expedition in China (Cunningham, 1984).

[120.2] *Cajanus indicus* Spreng. [as "indicum" in photo caption] (Fabaceae, accepted name: *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. common name: pigeon peas) represents a pulse crop that originated in India.

[121.1] See note 96.1.

[123.1] *Chrysobalanus icaco* L. (Chrysobalanaceae, common name: coco plum) is a shrub with edible fruits that it is native to tropical regions of the New World and West and Central Africa.

[124.1] *Hibiscus sabdariffa* L. (Malvaceae, common name: roselle) is a herbaceous shrub with many uses that is native from the Old World.

[125.1] *Seaforthia elegans* R.Br. (Arecaeae, accepted name: *Ptychosperma elegans* (R.Br.) Blume, common name: roselle) is native to tropical Australia. Seeds of this species were collected in this garden (USDA-96490).

[127.1] See note 119.2.

[128.1] See note 86.2 for further details about this species. Cuttings of this species were collected in this garden (David Fairchild's plant collection number 2576).

[130.1] See note 75.1. Seeds of this species were collected in this garden (USDA-96485).

[132.1] *Cactus intortus* Mill. (Cactaceae, accepted name: *Melocactus intortus* (Mill.) Urb., common name: Turk's cap) is endemic to the Caribbean Islands.

[135.1] The "White and Black fly" refers to two plant pest insects (Meagher, 2008): the citrus whitefly (*Dialeurodes citri* (Ashmead), Hemiptera) and the citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, Hemiptera).

[136.1] The "Blue gray fly" refers to the citrus blackfly– *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, Hemiptera (Newell, 1918). See note 135.1.

[139.1] The mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni* L., Meliaceae) is a neotropical tree that produces highly valuable wood.

[141.1] "Crown land" refers to public land in The Bahamas.

[148.1] See note 96.1. Cuttings of this species were collected in Cat Island (USDA-95593) and Eleuthera (plant depicted in the photograph, USDA-95666).

[148.2] *Annona squamosa* L. [as "Anona" in photo caption] (Annonaceae, common name: sugar apple) is a fruit tree native from the New World tropics. Material of this species was collected in this island (David Fairchild's plant collection number 2576).

[149.1] See note 98.2.

[153.1] See Appendix 2 for details pertinent to these Bahamian collections.

[154.1] See Appendix 2 for details pertinent to these Bahamian collections.

[160.1] *Stylosanthes hamata* (L.) Taub. (Fabaceae, common name: Caribbean stylo) is a herbaceous perennial plant with high fodder value. The species is likely a native from Central and South America. Seeds (USDA-96517) and herbarium material (US-01003286) were collected in Great Inagua.

[160.2] Roland Mckee was a plant scientist who performed forage crops research in USDA (Anonymous, 1949).

[162.1] We are not certain of the identity of this species. However, the shape of the leaves and the reported red color of the flowers suggests that it might refer to the herbaceous perennial vine *Ipomoea microdactyla* Griseb. (Convolvulaceae), a species endemic to Florida, Bahamas and Cuba

[164.1] It refers to *Coccothrinax inaguensis* Read (Areacacea), a Bahamian endemic that was described based on material collected during this expedition by Read (1966).

[166.1] *Coryphantha nivosa* (Pfeiff.) Britton [as "Covayphanta" in photo caption] (Cactaceae, accepted name: *Mammillaria nivosa* Pfeiff., common name: woolly nipple-cactus) is a cactus endemic in the Caribbean Islands.

[167.1] *Capparis cynophallophora* L. (Capparaceae, accepted name: *Quadrella cynophallophora* (L.) Hutch., common name: Jamaican caper) is a shrub native to tropical Australia. Seeds (USDA-97759) and herbarium material (US-01085332) of this species were collected in Great Inagua.

[168.1] *Opuntia nashii* Britton [as "narhii" in photo caption] (Cactaceae, accepted name: *Consolea nashii* (Britton) A. Berger, common name: pitahaya) is a cactus endemic in the Caribbean Islands.

[670.1] See note 164.1.

[671.1] See note 164.1.

[674.1] See note 139.1.

References

Anonymous (1949). McKee retires. *USDA*, *8(10) May 9 1949*, 4.

Barbour, T. (1945). *Allison Armour and the Utowana*. Cambridge, MA: Privately printed.

Brodine, C. E., Crawford, M. J. & Hughes, C. F. (2007). *Interpreting old ironsides. An illustrated guide to USS* Constitution. Washington, DC: Naval Historical Center, Department of The Navy.

Crounse, R. G., Maxwell, J. D. & Blank, H. (1962). Inhibition of growth of hair by Mimosine. *Nature*, *194*, 694-695.

Cunningham, I. S. (1984). *Frank N. Meyer: plant hunter in Asia*. Ames: Iowa State University Press.

Eneas, W. J. G. (1998). *Agriculture in the Bahamas: its historical development 1492-1992*. Nassau: Media Publishing.

Fattorusso, E., Taglielatela-Scafati, O., Campagnulo, C., Santella, F. U., Appendino, G. & Spagliardi, P. (2002). Diterpenoids from Cascarilla (*Croton eluteria* Bennet). *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, *50*, 5131-5138.

Fairchild, D. (1948). Dr. Charles Sumner Dolley. *The Fairchild Tropical Garden Bulletin*, *4(1)*, 2.

Francisco-Ortega, J., Korber, N., Swan, M., Mosely, J., Freid, E. & Jestrow, B. (2014). Plant hunting expeditions of David Fairchild to The Bahamas. *Botanical Review*, *80*, 164-183.

Francisco-Ortega, J., Swan, M., Cinea, W., Beaussejour, N., Korber, N., Latham, J. M. & Jestrow, B. (2018). David Fairchild's plant hunting expeditions in Haiti. *Huntia*, *17*, 5-35.

Gardiner, J. & Brace, L. K. J. (1889). Provisional list of the plants of the Bahama Islands. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, *41*, 349–407.

Gifford, J. C. (1947). Charles Sumner Dolley. *The Fairchild Tropical Garden Bulletin*, *2(6)*, 3, 7.

Hartman, J. (2011). The ceiba tree as a multivocal signifier: Afro-Cuban symbolism, political performance, and urban space in the Cuban Republic.» *Hemisphere: Visual Cultures of the Americas*, *4(1)*, 16-41.

Joseph, T. & Radha, K. (1975). Role of *Phytophthora palmivora* in bud rot of coconut. *Plant Disease Reporter*, *59*, 1014-1017

Meagher, R. (2008). Citrus pests and their management. In Capinera, J. L. (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Entomology, 2nd edition* (pp. 878-905). Springer.

MacNamara, J. (1989). *McNamara's old Bronx*. New York: Bronx Historical Society.

McGuire, R. (2001). Chapman Field-The evolution of a South Dade army airdrome. *Tequesta, 61*, 58-85.

Newell, W. (1918). The black fly. *The Florida State Horticultural Society Quarterly*, *31*, 90-96.

Read, R. W. (1966). *Coccothrinax inaguensis*– A new species from the Bahamas. *Principes*, *10*, 29-35.

Zuckerman, B. (1993). *The Kampong: The Fairchilds' tropical paradise*. Miami: Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden.